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Biennial Report of the Executive Secretary

1988-1989

UNITED NATIONS
Economic Commission for Africa

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BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
1988-1989

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	African Association of Cartography
AAF-SAP	African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation
AAPAM	African Association for Public Administration and Management
AAPSO	Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
AAS	African Academy of Sciences
AATPO	Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
AAU	Association of African Universities
ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACARTSOD	African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ACI	African Cultural Institute
ACO	African Curriculum Organization
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ACMS	African Centre for Monetary Studies
ADB	African Development Bank
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AFRAA	African Airlines Association
AFSA	African Statistical Association
AGRIS	Agricultural Information System
AHSCP	African Household Survey Capability Programme
AIDF	African Industrial Development Fund
AIHTTR	African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
ALO	Arab Labour Organization
ANC	African National Congress
ANSTI	African Network of Science and Technology Institutes
AOCRS	African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing
APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery
ARCC	Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing
ARCSE	African Regional Centre for Solar Energy
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology
ARI	African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons
ARSC	African Remote Sensing Council
ARSO	African Regional Organization for Standardization
ARSP	African Remote Sensing Programme
ASA	African Studies Association
ASTIS	African Science and Technology Information System
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
ATRCW	African Training and Research Centre for Women
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BCEAC	Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique centrale
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CACH	Central African Clearing House
CADIS	Central African Development Information System

CAFRAD	African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development
CAMRDC	Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre
CDP	Committee for Development Planning
CEAO	Economic Community of West Africa
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CGA	Commission for Geodesy in Africa
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel
CIRDAFRICA	Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Africa
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
CRTO	Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Ouagadougou
CRTK	Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Kinshasa
CSC	Commonwealth Science Council
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa
DTCD	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECLO	Emergency Centre for Locust Operations (FAO)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EDI	Economic Development Institute of the World Bank
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESADIS	East and Southern African Development Information System
ESAMI	Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
ESAMRDC	Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FACC	Federation of African Chambers of Commerce
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IACC	Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IAWGD	Inter-agency Working Group on Desertification
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICM	Intergovernmental Committee for Migration
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa

IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IDRC	International Development Research Centre of Canada
IDWSSD	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFORD	Institute de formation et de recherche démographiques
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development
ILCA	International Livestock Centre for Africa
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ISI	International Statistical Institute
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUSSP	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
JASPA	Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
KBO	Kagera Basin Organization
LAS	League of Arab States
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LDCs	Least developed countries
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MULPOC	Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
NACP	National Accounts Capability Programme
NADIS	North African Documentation and Information Centre
NATCAPs	National Technical Co-operation Assessments and Programmes
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCLALAV	Organisation commune de lutte antiacridienne et antiavaire
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OMVG	Organization for the Development of the Gambia River
OMVS	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
PAC	Pan-African Congress of Azania
PADIS	Pan-African Documentation and Information System
PAID	Pan-African Development Institute
PANA	Pan-African News Agency
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
POPIN	Population Information System for Africa
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
RASCOM	Regional African Satellite Communications System
RASDS	Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP)
RBASEP	Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes
RCSSMRS	Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing
RECTAS	Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys

RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SAP	Structural adjustment programme
SAPAM	Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa
SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries
SDI	Selective Dissemination of Information
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SNPA	Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
STPA	Statistical Training Programme for Africa
SWAPO	South-West Africa People's Organization
SWMTEP	System-Wide Medium-Term Environment Programme
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
TEPCOW	Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
UAR	Union of African Railways
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCSDHA	United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
UNCSTD	United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	United Nations Disaster Relief Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN-PAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian-Office
UNTACDA	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
UNTFAD	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development
UNTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations in Africa
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WADIS	West African Development Information System
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

FOREWORD

The present report covers the activities undertaken by the Economic Commission for Africa during the 1988-1989 biennium to assist member States and their intergovernmental organizations to tackle their socio-economic and technological development problems. The conceptual framework and operational basis of the Commission's work programme and priorities in this period as in the biennium immediately preceding it was the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). As is well known, the UN-PAAERD embodies mutually reinforcing commitments on the part of African Governments in the context of the undertakings they made in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) on the one hand and, on the other, on the part of the international community which has committed itself to supporting Africa's efforts. Both the UN-PAAERD and APPER are consistent with the long-term objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa 1980-2000 and the Final Act of Lagos. The component of the Lagos Plan of Action which refers to women, as is also well known, was substantively reinforced by the policies adopted within the framework of the 1985 Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. The policy orientation of all these strategy documents are reflected in the United Nations Medium-term Plan 1984-1989, extended to 1991, which forms the basis of the 1988-1989 programme budget of the Commission.

In the chapters that follow the activities that the Commission and its secretariat have undertaken during the period under review are outlined, having regard in particular to the problems to which those activities were addressed, the results achieved, and the problems encountered in their implementation.

Programme delivery was on the whole satisfactory during the biennium. There were, for instance, fewer departures from programme commitments in the form of reformulations, postponements and terminations than in the previous biennium. This higher level of programme performance was in part due to the much-improved resource situation as compared to the 1986-1987 biennium when, as a result of the financial crisis facing the United Nations, the Secretary-General had, with the approval of the General Assembly, to apply stringent economy measures. Those measures were lifted during the period under review. While there were still shortfalls in the financial and manpower resources available to the Commission, the departures from programmed commitments that occurred were due mainly to delays in the filling of vacancies, in the recruitment of consultants and in additional demands made by legislative authorities for specific activities. These departures are reproduced in the annex to this report.

Improvements in internal control and management were also important factors behind the higher programme delivery rate during the biennium. In particular, enhanced programme planning and co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation have had important multiplier effects on the efficiency and effectiveness of the secretariat.

The activities carried out have also to be seen in the context of the efforts made during the period to implement the relevant recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations on staff reduction, secretariat structure, and the intergovernmental machinery. ECA made its contribution to the overall reduction of staff in the United Nations as recommended by the Group. However, owing largely to the recognition of the priority assigned to the African region by the United Nations, the rate of staff reduction approved for the Commission was among the lowest in the United Nations Secretariat. The structure of the secretariat was itself further rationalized and streamlined. While no programme was terminated, there has been a substantial realignment of administrative structures, a consolidation and integration of programmes, increased programme interaction, and enhanced productivity. Thus the former Social Development, Human

Settlements and Environment Division (SDHSED) was dismantled, with its components on social programmes, policies and planning, and integrated rural development being integrated into the Development issues and policies in Africa, and Food and agriculture for Africa programmes respectively. The Environment and Human Settlements Sections of SDHSED were moved to the Natural Resources and Industry Divisions respectively. Similarly within other individual divisions, the number of sections and units was rationalized on the basis of programme requirements and a critical mass criterion which required no less than four professional posts for organizational units.

With regard to intergovernmental machinery, it will be recalled that the Commission, at its annual session in 1989, took a number of decisions with regard to the structure of the machinery and the periodicity, duration, agendas and programmes of work of meetings. Those decisions have now been fully implemented and have led to a more coherent and integrated intergovernmental structure and improved functioning within the framework of the Commission's terms of reference and member States' needs.

In the substantive area, the most important preoccupation of the secretariat during the period was the crafting and adoption by the Commission itself, and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP). AAF-SAP was the Commission's response to the call made by the United Nations General Assembly during its mid-term review of the implementation of the UN-PAAERD for African countries to increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at national, subregional and regional levels.

AAF-SAP followed the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa adopted by the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, held in Khartoum, the Sudan in March 1988. The basic premises and operational contents of AAF-SAP were substantially reinforced by the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (Arusha 1990) adopted by the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa, held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania in February 1990. With the adoption of the Framework and the general consensus that has been built around it, the ways and means have at last been found for integrating short-term concerns with the medium- and long-term development problems of the continent and in particular ensuring the full participation of the people, and economic justice for all, in the development process.

Reference is made throughout the present report to ECA's co-operation and collaboration with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system. While these are evident at the individual programme level, they were particularly visible in the context of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the UN-PAAERD, which functions under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary. Much was achieved through the machinery of the Task Force, particularly in terms of the promotion of a deeper understanding of the operational requirements of the UN-PAAERD, and for its successful implementation.

Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as with other African intergovernmental organizations was similarly fruitful. With the OAU in particular, such collaboration was enhanced through increased concertation of activities and particularly through our joint responsibilities in servicing the Permanent Steering Committee of the Organization.

As it is, the present biennial report covers the last two years of the decade of the 1980s. In terms of overall economic performance in Africa, the biennium was somewhat better than the 1986-1987 biennium.

Taken as a whole however, in terms of our long-term objectives for socio-economic transformation and cumulative gains in the development process, the decade of the 1980s was well and truly lost. One inescapable fact from our experience in the 1980s is that there is a need to remove the current dichotomy between long-term development goals and short-term structural adjustment concerns by integrating both goals and concerns in a holistic manner. Africa urgently needs to apply such an alternative approach in the 1990s in order to return to the Lagos Plan of Action. This is the challenge facing the continent in 1990s. The Commission is ready to assist member States in facing up to that challenge.

Adebayo Adedeji
Executive Secretary

Economic Commission for Africa
Addis Ababa

CHAPTER I

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AFRICA IN 1988 AND 1989 IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, AIMS AND STRATEGIES

Introduction

While economic and social conditions in Africa were relatively better in 1988-1989 than in the preceding biennium, the situation was still rather difficult. This occurred in spite of the relentless pursuit by African Governments of the goals and objectives of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) and the initiative of the international community taken within the framework of that Programme. While some favourable results were achieved in some areas such as food production, for the most part African Governments have had to grapple with falling total consumption, diminishing import volumes and fixed capital formation, and sluggish economic growth generally. The region's underlying structural weaknesses and excessive dependence have combined with a severe and growing foreign resource constraint arising from inadequate and stagnating foreign real resource flows and mounting debt-service obligations, to impede import growth and capacity utilization and expansion. Consequently, by the end of 1989, four years after the adoption of APPER and the UN-PAAERD, the full impact of the policy reform measures adopted by most governments within the framework of the programmes had yet to be reflected in overall economic performance in the region.

Socio-economic trends in 1988-1989

A detailed review of the performance of the African economy in 1988-1989 is contained in ECA's Economic Report on Africa, 1990. The present section summarizes the major trends in the economic and social situation in the light of regional development objectives, aims and strategies as contained primarily in APPER and the UN-PAAERD which, it should be reiterated, were adopted as medium-term strategies for recovery and for the accelerated attainment of the long-term objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

The regional aggregate output increased by 2.9 per cent in 1989 after having risen by 2.4 per cent in 1988. These rates, although modest, compare favourably with the overall performance of 0.4 per cent rate of growth in 1987. However, even with this improvement, the performance of the African economy remained far below what would be necessary to ensure conditions of minimal well-being for the majority of the population. In the face of high average rates of population growth, average per capita incomes fell again in 1988 and 1989 continuing the trend of steady decline established since the beginning of the decade of the 1980s.

APPER and the UN-PAAERD attach highest priority to the food and agriculture sector. A major factor behind the overall rates of growth in output in 1988 and 1989 was the improvement in the performance of this sector following years of consistently disastrous and falling growth. Value added in the sector increased by about 3.1 per cent in 1989. While this rate of growth was only barely in line with the regional rate of population growth, it was significant for its favourable impact on the food supply situation in most parts of the region. At 80.1 million tons, the total regional cereal production was at a record high level in 1988. It fell by 2.6 per cent to 78 million tons in 1989. The output of roots and tubers, which traditionally accounts for the major share of the food supply in much of tropical Africa, increased by 1.8 per cent in 1989 to reach 101.18 million tons from 99.4 million tons in 1988. As a result of these developments, an increased number of countries held surplus food for export. There were nonetheless pockets of famine and food deficits in a number of countries, particularly those in the Horn of Africa and in parts of Southern Africa as a result of isolated incidence of drought and/or civil strife. Locust and grasshopper infestation in the east Sahelian zone of West Africa and some parts of West and Southern Africa also led to reduced production in these areas.

The output of commercial crops expanded further in 1988-1989 with the production of such crops as coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar, tea and tobacco, all registering positive rates of growth. A disquietening feature however was the continuous fall in 1989 in the export process of such commodities as coffee and cocoa which led in a number of countries, notably Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Rwanda and Uganda to dramatic reductions in the level of produce, prices which did not augur well for further economic expansion in those countries.

While generally favourable weather conditions contributed significantly to the relatively buoyant state in the food and agriculture sector in 1968-1981, there was growing evidence that the practical measures taken within the framework of the priority assigned to the sector in APPER and the UN-PAAERD were at last taking effect. It is clear that, in line with the medium-term strategies, most countries have increasingly given greater priority to channelling resources to agriculture, to improving incentives to farmers, to making provision for food security and to combating drought and desertification. Particular attention was also being given to ensuring self-sufficiency in food and to achieving higher productivity in the agriculture export sector. The sustained application of effective measures in these and other areas should be intensified to raise the level of performance of the sector and to enhance its role as the heart of the development momentum in the region.

Developments in the mining sector provided some of the impetus for the overall performance of the African economy in 1988 and 1989. The sector grew by about 3.2 per cent in 1988 and 2.4 per cent in 1989. Both the fuel and non-fuel mining subsectors performed satisfactorily. The oil-exporting African countries benefitted from an increased production of oil which in 1989 reached a regional total of 250 million tons at a time when there was substantial recovery in the price of oil from an average of $US 14.9 in 1988 to $US 18.6 in 1989. The entire increase in oil output was however accounted for by the African States members of OPEC. The output of non-OPEC members stagnated at about 88 million tons. With regard to the major non-fuel commodities, there was a general rise in prices in 1989. However, except for aluminium, copper, nickel, zinc and manganese, the price levels were still below what they were in 1980. On the whole, mineral-exporting countries enjoyed temporary relief in the foreign exchange supply constraint. For the most part, however, largely because of, among other things, structural supply rigidities, the shortage of imported inputs and spare parts, African producers have generally been unable to take full advantage of improved prices.

Manufacturing value added rose by 4.3 and 4.9 per cent in 1988 and 1989 respectively compared with 2.6 per cent in 1987. The expansion in output was to a large extent due to the positive impact of the recovery in agriculture on the availability of domestic raw material inputs for agro-allied industries. Compared to the target of 9.6 per cent average annual rate of growth in manufacturing set for the period 1986-1990 in the Lagos Plan of Action, the improved growth rates in 1988 and 1989 can hardly be considered as a real recovery in the sector. While considerable efforts have been expended by African countries to arrest the process of industrialization that characterized much of the decade of the 1980s, especially through measures aimed at raising the level of capacity utilization particularly in agro-related industries, the industrial sector in general has remained a victim of a number of structural weaknesses and limitations including excessive dependence on external inputs, including raw materials and skills, and limited integration with other sectors especially agriculture. The foreign exchange squeeze has itself severely limited investment in new industries. The employment income and welfare benefits as well as the growth-promoting impulses that the sector is expected to generate through mutually reinforcing supply and demand linkages with other sectors were yet to be fully realized.

For the region as a whole, domestic demand which fell by 1.4 per cent in 1987 rose by 1.8 per cent in 1988 and 3.2 per cent in 1989. The increase in demand was largely due to an increase in private consumption which rose by 4.2 per cent in 1989. Public consumption was contained by contractionary policies and rose only by 0.3 per cent in 1988 and 1.5 per cent in 1989. In per capita terms, consumption was on average 18 per cent below the 1980 level.

Gross fixed capital formation grew by only 0.6 per cent in 1988 and 1.4 per cent in 1989. It had fallen by 5.0 per cent in 1987. The rate of investment was accordingly grossly inadequate to compensate even for capital depreciation. All increases in investment expenditure were almost entirely for replacement purposes rather than for new investment and increasing capital stock.

The region's external payments position remained tight with the overall current account deficit stagnating at a high level of $US 13.8 billion in 1989. This was in spite of a rise in export revenues of 6.2 per cent in 1989 which reflected the strength of oil prices and the sustained recovery of minerals and metal prices. In terms of volume, Africa's exports fell by 8.6 per cent in 1989 following a fall of 1.8 per cent in 1988 which, in the light of the 6.5 per cent increase in total world trade recorded in 1989, suggested that the region was further marginalized in world trade. Indeed, Africa's share in global trade fell from 4.7 per cent in 1980 to only 2.1 per cent in 1988-1989. Total overall resource flows fell in 1989 in spite of a rise in net official development assistance (ODA) which increased to $US 17.5 billion. It is estimated that net resource outflows from Africa arising from debt service, capital flight and terms of trade effects amounted to $US 505 billion.

Africa's debt burden has continued to constitute a major stumbling block to recovery and development efforts. The region's total stock of debt was estimated at $US 256.9 billion in 1989. It had steadily risen to that level from $US 138.6 billion in 1982. The level of debt in 1989 amounted to 93.3 per cent of the regional gross domestic product, while actual debt service was estimated at 32.2 per cent of exports of goods and services in the same year. This debt overhang on the African economy has been particularly constraining since much of the rise in the stock of debt has been due more to rising interest rates and the capitalization of arrears than to new loans.

CHAPTER II

POLICY ORGANS AND ADVISORY BODIES

The principal decision-making organ of the Commission is the Conference of Ministers which meets annually. The Commission held two regular sessions during the period under review. The first was the twenty-third (thirtieth anniversary) session of the Commission and fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning held at the Palais des Congrès, Niamey, Niger from 14 to 17 April 1988. The second was the twenty-fourth session of the Commission and fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers held at ECA headquarters, Addis Ababa, from 6 to 10 April 1989. The two sessions were both preceded by the ninth and tenth meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW) held in Niamey from 6 to 12 April 1988 and in Addis Ababa from 27 March to 3 April 1989 respectively.

The details of these meetings are provided below in the order in which they were held.

Twenty-third (thirtieth anniversary) session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

These meetings were held in Niamey, at the generous invitation of the Government of the Republic of the Niger.

The Commission reviewed critically the prevailing economic and social situation in Africa against the background of the analysis contained in the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1986-1987 and in the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1988 and praised the existing collaboration between ECA and the African Development Bank and the efforts deployed by both to improve the socio-economic conditions of the continent. The Ministers also had before them the Biennial Report of the Executive Secretary on ECA activities, covering the period 1986-1987, which enabled them to see how ECA, despite the reduction of resources, was striving to implement its work programme.

Other important items discussed by the Ministers were the outcome of the mid-term review of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER).

The Conference discussed at length the report entitled "Financing Africa's Recovery: Report and recommendations of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa". The commissioning of the group of eminent persons was generally considered a positive step towards instituting a dialogue between Africa and its creditors. However, the meeting expressed reservations on the composition of the group itself.

Apart from the adoption of TEPCOW's report and recommendations, the Conference also adopted 30 resolutions on the main items of its agenda together with the Niamey Declaration, a memorandum on the contribution of the Economic Commission for Africa to the implementation and mid-term review of the UN-PAAERD, 1986-1990: Prospects and recommendations for presentation to the Ad hoc Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990; and Preliminary reaction of the Economic Commission for Africa to the report and recommendations of the Advisory Group on Financial Flows to Africa: Financing Africa's recovery which was addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General. The Commission also considered and endorsed the reports and recommendations of its subsidiary organs and sectoral bodies. The report of the session is available in document E/1988/37, E/ECA/CM.14/42.

Twenty-fourth session of the Commission/fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

As in 1988, the twenty-fourth session of the Commission reviewed and appraised the outcome of the mid-term review of and the progress made in the implementation of the UN-PAAERD and APPER, examined the annual Economic Report on Africa, 1989 and the Report and recommendations of the tenth meeting of TEPCOW but above all the Conference of Ministers considered and discussed at length the document presented under its agenda item on "Search for an African Alternative to Structural Adjustment Programmes".

In its discussions, the Conference welcomed the secretariat's timely initiative in the search for a viable African alternative to existing orthodox structural adjustment programmes in Africa. The report before the Conference of Ministers during its twenty-fourth session had been previously examined by the Ministers of Finance when they met in Blantyre, Malawi, from 6 to 8 March 1989. It was then presented to TEPCOW before consideration by the Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning. After a thorough and frank discussion the document was amended, enriched and presented to the joint meeting of African Ministers of Finance and African Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning held in Addis Ababa on 10 April 1989, to discuss the document. It was further discussed, enriched and adopted. The final document now bears the title "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP)".

In all, the Conference adopted 22 resolutions including one on the African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation (AAF-SAP). It also adopted the report of the tenth meeting of TEPCOW, memorandum of the ECA Conference of Ministers on financial support to the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for drought and famine in Africa, and the Addis Ababa Joint Statement by African Ministers of Economic Development and Planning and Ministers of Finance on the "African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation". The report of the session is available in document E/1989/35, E/ECA/CM.15/48.

Other policy-making bodies

The other policy-making bodies of the Commission held meetings during 1988 and 1989. The following meetings were held in 1988: the third Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization, the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and the meetings of the legislative organs of the MULPOCs.

The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization held its third meeting in Khartoum, the Sudan on 12 and 13 March 1988. It was preceded by a meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of Officials from 9 to 11 March. Apart from reviewing the status of human resources development in Africa, the Conference also considered and endorsed the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa; resolved on how to combat the brain-drain from Africa; and gave support for the United Nations Special Action Programme for Administration and Management (SAPAM). The report of the Conference is available in document E/ECA/CM.14/20.

The Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held its sixth meeting in Kinshasa, Zaire on 23 and 24 March 1988, and was preceded by the sixth Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Transport, Communications and Planning from 12 to 21 March. The Conference was convened to review the progress made during the United Nations Transport and Communications

Decade in Africa programme and to recommend appropriate action for the future. It endorsed the recommendations of the extraordinary meeting of Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC) held in Kinshasa on 14 and 15 March 1988 with regard to the proclamation of a second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. The Ministers adopted seven resolutions, one of which was on the proclamation referred to above.

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held its eighth meeting in Niamey on 13 and 14 April 1988. It was preceded by the seventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries which was held in Niamey from 1 to 4 April 1988. The Conference reviewed the economic and social conditions in African least developed countries (1986-1987), considered the report of the experts and adopted one resolution. The report of the Conference is available in document E/ECA/CM.14/40.

Only the Tangier MULPOC organized meetings in 1988. These were the meetings of the Committee of Officials and the Council of Plenipotentiaries. The two meetings were held in Tangier, Morocco from 14 to 16 and on 17 and 18 March respectively. The meetings reviewed the MULPOC's activities during the past years and also discussed drought and desertification and the progress report on the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for North Africa. The Council of Plenipotentiaries adopted a resolution on the industry sector which called for a subregional meeting on industrial co-operation among North African countries. The report of the meeting is available in documents ECA/MULPOC/TANGIER/P.VIII/2 and P.VIII/3.

The following meetings were organized in 1989: the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, the fourth meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization, the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries, and the MULPOC legislative organs meetings.

The Conference of African Ministers of Finance held its third meeting in Blantyre from 6 to 8 March 1989. The meeting was preceded by the experts group meeting from 27 February to 4 March. The purpose of the meeting was to critically examine orthodox structural adjustment programmes and to consider a comprehensive alternative to such programmes, and the question of domestic and external resources management as well as external debt management, etc. The Conference adopted the Blantyre Statement on the Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes and a resolution on the establishment of the African Monetary Fund. The report of the meeting is available in document E/ECA/CM.15/21.

The Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization held its fourth meeting in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 April 1989. In addition to reviewing the human resources situation in Africa, the Committee focused on the disturbing unemployment trends prevailing in the continent, with a view to adopting and submitting a set of recommendations for consideration by the twenty-fourth session of the Commission/fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. The report is available in document E/ECA/CM.15/28.

The Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held its ninth meeting in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 April 1989, and was preceded by the eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts which was held from 22 to 24 March. The Conference considered and adopted the report and the resolutions of the Committee and a declaration to the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries on Policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s. The report is available in document E/ECA/CM.15/39.

All the MULPOCs organized meetings of their respective legislative organs during 1989, as follows:

Tangier-based MULPOC: The ninth meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the North African MULPOC was held in Tangier on 2 and 3 February 1989 and was preceded by the ninth meeting of the Committee of Officials from 30 January to 1 February. The Council considered, among other items, the survey of economic and social conditions in North Africa, the progress report on the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for North Africa, transport and communications and a progress report on the study of migration from the member countries of the North African MULPOC. The Council adopted eight resolutions including one each on locust control, establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for North Africa and integration of women in social and economic development (report ECA/MULPOC/TANGIER/P.IX/3).

Niamey-based MULPOC: The eleventh meeting of the Council of Ministers of the West African MULPOC was held in Dakar, Senegal on 17 and 18 February 1989, and was preceded by the eleventh meeting of the Committee of Officials from 13 to 16 February in the same venue. The Council considered and adopted the report and draft resolutions submitted by the Committee, and considered the work programme and priorities of the MULPOC for the biennium 1990-1991 (report ECA/MULPOC/NIA/89/XI/50).

Gisenyi-based MULPOC: The eleventh meeting of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State of the Gisenyi MULPOC took place in Gisenyi, Rwanda on 27 and 28 February 1989 and was preceded by the eleventh meeting of the Committee of Officials from 20 to 25 February, also in Gisenyi. The Council, after considering of the report and recommendations of the experts, adopted six resolutions and a final communique (report ECA/MULPOC/GISENYI/XI/49).

Lusaka-based MULPOC: The eleventh meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC was held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 6 and 7 March 1989. It was preceded by the eleventh meeting of the Committee of Officials from 1 to 3 March, also in Harare. The Council considered and adopted the report and recommendations of the Committee which included, among other items, a report on the implementation of resolutions on the review and appraisal of the Lusaka-based MULPOC, the proposed work programme and priorities for the biennium 1990-1991, and a survey of economic and social conditions in the Eastern and Southern African subregion for the period 1987-1988. The report of the Council is available in document ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/CM.2/Rev.l.

Yaounde-based MULPOC: The eleventh meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Central African MULPOC was held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea from 6 to 8 March 1989. It was preceded by the eleventh ordinary meeting of the Committee of Officials from 4 to 6 March, also in Malabo. The Council considered the report of its Committee of Officials which included, among other items, reports on data collection, priority studies to be undertaken by the MULPOC, integration of women in development, and the programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1990-1991. The meeting adopted two resolutions, one on the strengthening of the Yaounde-based MULPOC and the other on the integration of women in development (report ECA/MULPOC/YAO/CM.XI/Ra).

Subsidiary bodies

At present, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission are the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment; the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC); and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development. All except the last one held meetings as follows:

The fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 28 March 1988. It considered, inter alia, reports on progress made with respect to economic recovery and socio-economic development in Africa since 1986, as well as on the debt problem. Regarding the secretariat's work in the areas of socio-economic planning and research, statistics, population and information services, the Conference considered the implementation of the 1986-1987 programmes, took note of those approved for the 1988-1989 biennium and endorsed the proposals made for 1990-1991. It adopted the report of its plenary and committee sessions and proposed four draft resolutions for consideration and adoption by the ECA Conference of Ministers pertaining to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Africa and global modelling, multisectoral planning, and African population training and research institutions (report E/ECA/CM.14/19).

The fifth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment was held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 17 February 1989. The Committee reviewed the activities carried out by member States during the past two years as follow-up to decisions of its fourth meeting and relevant resolutions of the ECA Conference of Ministers and the General Assembly. It made four recommendations on human settlements and two on environment. Details are available in documents E/ECA/HUS/ENV.5, E/ECA/CM.15/23, annex I and E/ECA/CM.15/25, annex II.

The Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) held its ninth meeting in Niamey from 3 to 5 April 1988. It considered in depth the UNDP/ARCC/ECA evaluation report on the MULPOC programme for women and made tentative recommendations with regard to its future. The Committee also considered the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in Development. The Committee adopted two resolutions, one on strengthening the women's programme at MULPOC and regional levels, and the other strongly urged African Governments to adopt relevant policies and legislation in support of the role and contributions of women in trade and commerce. The report of the meeting is available in document E/ECA/CM.14/22.

The ARCC held its tenth meeting at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 March 1989. The meeting considered, inter alia, reports on the activities of the ECA programme for the advancement of women, the meeting of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Board of Directors of INSTRAW and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and made recommendations to improve the conditions of women at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. It adopted a resolution on strengthening the capabilities of subregional and regional structures for the integration of women in development (report E/ECA/CM.15/24).

CHAPTER III

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE APPROVED WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION, 1988-1989

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

During the biennium under review the secretariat, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, has continued to carry out a number of substantive activities in the field of agriculture. These activities fell under three subprogrammes: (a) agricultural development policy, planning and programming; (b) promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services and expansion of food production; and (c) agricultural marketing institutions and services.

Agricultural development policy, planning and programming

In the area of agricultural development policy, planning and programming, efforts have been made to build up national capabilities in agricultural development and policy-making. In this respect, field missions were undertaken to selected countries in the Eastern, Southern and West African subregions and relevant technical reports on overviews of existing planning and policy-making strategies with appropriate recommendations, including measures for harmonizing national food plans and policies, were prepared for submission to member countries. Some of the specific problems highlighted in the documents were institutional inadequacies in terms of management and geographical coverage; limited participation in planning and policy-making at the grass-roots level; absence of realism in planning and policy objectives due to lack of objective data; low capacity in project formulation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination; scarcity of funds and inefficiency and improbity in the allocation and utilization of resources earmarked for executing development plans.

A seminar of major importance was also organized for the Yaounde-based MULPOC countries on measures for improving the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural investment programmes and projects. This seminar provided a unique opportunity for the participants to exchange national experiences in such areas as phases or components of the project cycle including specific problems involved in programme/project execution, monitoring and evaluation. The report on the findings of the seminar was forwarded to the relevant countries for appropriate action.

The secretariat was also actively involved with the evaluation of the implementation of the UN-PAAERD in the agricultural sector. During the period under consideration, five field missions were launched to selected countries in the Central, Eastern, Southern, North and West African subregions resulting in the preparation of reports for submission to the policy organs of the various MULPOCs. The reports reviewed the broad prospect of the countries' efforts to implement the Programme and attempted to delineate the salient constraints facing these countries.

The reports pointed out that the implementation of the UN-PAAERD was below expectation in such areas as inter-State co-operation in agricultural production and trade; resource mobilization; the promotion of food security; the improvement of agricultural support services; the formulation and execution of agricultural development plans; national preparedness measures for emergency situations; and in introducing reforms in the countries. The reports also indicated the obstacles facing the countries, namely growing indebtedness; internal conflicts; inhospitable climatic conditions; limited co-ordination of donor assistance; rising population growth; escalating rural-urban migration; weak agricultural labour force; prevalence of human and animal diseases and little or no awareness (on the part of the countries) of the Programme's goals and priorities. By and large, the reports highlighted the need for readjusting the focus of development strategies to the Programme's objectives and priorities.

Recognizing the vitality of agricultural data to the sector's development, the secretariat also performed two important duties during the period. The first of these related to the improvement of the agricultural data base for women and a mission was fielded to conduct a survey of ongoing efforts in the countries and to draw up a report for submission to the 1989 ECA Conference of Ministers. The report endeavoured to outline the basic features of Africa's female-dominated agriculture and underscored the necessity for improving overall agricultural data on women with a view to enhancing their role in the development of the sector. Problems of a specific nature were raised in the report, namely the paucity of agricultural data on women; the unreliability of the little data available; inefficiency or even unavailability of infrastructural facilities for the collection of country-wide data; reluctance of target groups (including women) to provide the required data; skepticism of or lack of confidence in data collection; and traditional barriers mainly emanating from the autocratic domination of men in the ownership, allocation and utilization of resources and land.

The second activity undertaken by the secretariat was that of assisting member countries in the development of systems for the collection, synthesis, analysis, processing and storage of agricultural data. A mission was fielded for this purpose to selected African countries and a technical publication was prepared for concerned officials. The publication is expected to create an awareness of the need to strengthen the countries' data collection systems as a tool for effective agricultural development plans and policy-making, and will also help to improve agricultural data on women in both quantitative and qualitative terms.

Field missions were also undertaken to the Central and North African subregions in the areas of forestry development policy and following the missions two documents were prepared. The first dealt with the state of management, conservation and exploitation of indigenous forest resources in North African countries and was submitted to the last meeting of the Tangier-based MULPOC Council of Plenipotentiaries. The second, a technical publication on the systems of afforestation and reforestation in the arid and semi-arid areas of the subregions of the MULPOCs based at Lusaka, Niamey and Tangier, was submitted for discussion to the FAO Seminar on Forestry Projects Management and Administration in Eastern and Southern African countries.

Both documents deplored the rapidity with which the countries' forests were disappearing, resulting in grave threats of drought and desertification.

The specific problem areas addressed in the documents included accelerated deforestation due partly to fuel and construction wood requirements as a result of growing population; soil erosion and scarcity of water; the gradual disappearance of wildlife; the inadequacy of forestry development programmes; and the poor selection and maintenance of forest species. Other problems touched in these documents were the absence of alternative sources of energy; the periodic occurrence of forest fires; the continuity of backward-farming practices; the competition between food-export crops and forestry development; irrational utilization and waste of forest by-products; and the ineffectiveness of related institutions in the formulation and implementation of forest legislation.

Promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services and expansion of food production

The main activities undertaken by the secretariat under this subprogramme related to the strengthening of co-operation and trade in food and agricultural products; improvements of institutions;

increasing the production of food crops such as cereals, roots and tubers; and improvement of livestock production and the exploitation of fisheries resources. In addition to the improvement of agricultural research activities in such areas as maize production, further consideration was given to and emphasis placed on training and extension services including the dissemination of new technologies.

In the realm of expansion of food production two reports were presented to the ECA Conference of Ministers. One of these underscored the importance of subregional co-operation in the production of cereals and tubers with special emphasis on the role of women. It highlighted the problem of food shortages, the importance of the production of cereals and tubers, the role of women as food producers, and the possibilities of subregional co-operation in the field of agriculture and food security.

The other report on non-conventional food resources in Africa, which was a new activity, drew attention to the variety and abundant food resources available but not fully exploited by the population. The report highlighted the economic and institutional values of these non-conventional food resources and their potential role in alleviating hunger and reducing malnutrition in Africa.

A technical publication on subregional co-operation in the production of cereals and tubers with special emphasis on the role of women in West Africa was prepared and despatched to concerned officials. Recommendations were made to strengthen existing co-operation mechanisms at national, subregional and regional levels. In addition, the publication made suggestions for the countries to endeavour to harmonize their food policies and to take appropriate measures for the implementation of those policies.

A report on increased production of strategic food commodities in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia was prepared for submission to the Tangier-based MULPOC countries. The report reviewed the existing situation in relation to strategic food products in the region with particular emphasis on cereals, meat, vegetable oils, sugar, livestock and fishery production, and assessed the prospects for further development. Major constraints were also discussed.

In the area of maize research for increased production, activities were undertaken in two subregions. First, the secretariat assisted the member States of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in establishing a subregional maize research network. Although the co-ordinating centre of the network is still not operational due to lack of funds, major activities were implemented under the co-operative agreement between the secretariat and the Government of the Netherlands on promoting pilot maize research and demonstration trials for small-scale farmers in Lesotho and Mozambique. FAO co-operated closely with this activity. Second, in response to the request of the concerned member States, the secretariat initiated a feasibility study on increased maize production and marketing for the Gisenyi-based MULPOC countries and submitted the findings to its Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State for follow-up action.

A report on inter-country co-operation in the production and distribution of agricultural inputs in Africa was prepared and submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers. The report underscored the importance of local production and greater use of modern agricultural inputs, such as mineral fertilizers, improved seed, pesticides, veterinary supplies and farm equipment and agricultural machinery although most African countries would not be able to produce all the required farm inputs in the foreseeable future. The report also identified areas of co-operation for follow-up action at subregional and regional levels in the production and distribution of these inputs.

Another report to the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC on measures to improve land-tenure policies and inheritance laws traced the origin of the post-independence changes in land-tenure systems and the rationale behind policies instituted since the 1950s. It explored the role of inheritance in the fragmentation of land and examined the several structural factors operating in the national economy outside the inheritance arrangements of the Islamic Sharia. The final section of the report drew some conclusions on policy implications in the areas of agricultural production and social equity.

In addition, the secretariat prepared technical publications for agricultural development officials on:

(a) Measures for improvement of women's landholdings and land rights;

(b) Measures for the improvement of agricultural supporting services geared to the needs of small farmers and pastoralists; and

(c) The improvement in the status of sedentary rural populations and of nomadic societies through the reduction of food waste and losses at the production level.

The last technical publication contained case studies conducted in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia and emphasized measures for the improvement of the food situation in the often-neglected nomadic societies.

With regard to the promotion of multinational co-operation in fishery development two reports were prepared, one to the Yaounde- and the other to the Tangier-based MULPOC Councils of Ministers on the joint evaluation and optimal utilization of fishery resources. In both MULPOC regions, inland and marine fishery resources were considered to be vast; however, their contribution towards food self-sufficiency and improvement of diet, and the economy was found to be minimal.

The secretariat also provided advisory services to Egypt and the Sudan on measures for promoting subregional co-operation in the production of fisheries in close co-operation with UNDP.

Activities in the livestock subsector at subregional and regional levels included:

(a) A report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on the harmonization of livestock development policies in Africa: The performance of the sector and the impact of structural adjustment programmes which critically assessed government interventions in the livestock subsector and recommended measures for the development of a master plan to prevent losses and waste in the subsector;

(b) Two reports on framework for intervention in the livestock subsector of West Africa which emphasized self-reliance, environmental conservation, human health and food security and another, master plan for the prevention, reduction and elimination of losses and waste in the livestock subsector of the West African subregion. The latter was also prepared as one of the subregional subprogrammes and set a target of 25 per cent reduction in losses and waste by the year 2000.

In its capacity as executing agency, the secretariat also initiated, in close co-operation with ICIPE, FAO and UNDP, operational activities related to the preparatory project on trypanosomiasis control in the Kagera river basin. The aim of the preparatory project is to help design an integrated pest management system to control tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis in the Kagera basin.

In the promotion of integrated rural development, the secretariat organized a seminar on the improvement of the management and administration of rural development projects with emphasis on pastoralists. The major objective of the seminar was to provide a forum for West African project managers to exchange and analyse national experiences in implementing rural pastoral development projects with a view to determining the measures necessary to improve management and administration. At the request of the participants, a technical publication on the improvement of management and administration in implementing rural development projects with emphasis on pastoralists was prepared and submitted to users.

Agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities

The development of marketing institutions and services is of crucial importance for the increase of agricultural production. Unfortunately, many African countries are still confronted with serious marketing bottle-necks such as shortage of trained manpower, poor performance of existing institutions, lack of or inadequate transport and storage infrastructure, etc. In order to cope with the problem, activities undertaken were mainly directed to the following objectives:

(a) Food security through reduction of pre- and post-harvest food losses;

(b) Training and manpower development in the field of agricultural marketing; and

(c) Improvement of input supply with emphasis on small farmers.

Hence reports to the Yaounde- and Niamey-based MULPOCs were prepared on the improvement of food marketing institutions in member countries. In addition, a technical publication on fish processing, storage and distribution was prepared for agricultural marketing officials for submission to the Lusaka-based MULPOC.

Two advisory service missions to member countries of the same subregions on agricultural marketing training and development were also conducted. The reports, technical publication and advisory service missions dealt with the strengthening and/or establishment of agricultural marketing policies and institutions, and the improvement of the structure and management of agricultural co-operatives in member countries.

In the field of reduction of food waste and losses, reports were prepared for submission to the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs on the implementation of the project on food self-sufficiency and security through prevention of post-harvest food losses and on the implementation of the pilot project on reduction of food losses through insect pest management and use of small-scale low-cost farm equipment. In addition, two technical publications on measures for the reduction of food waste and losses with accent on pest control, particularly insects, and on methods and techniques for the reduction of food losses with a focus on root crops and cereals were submitted to the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs for use by managers of marketing institutions.

Two seminars were organized: one for the Gisenyi-based MULPOC countries on improved techniques for the processing, preservation and storage of food products with special attention to roots and tubers, and the other, a regional seminar on the improvement of store management practices including pest control measures. Persisting problems were thoroughly discussed at the seminars and recommendations on instituting appropriate programmes and policies to alleviate some of those problems were made.

The secretariat continued to assist member countries in formulating policies for efficient organization and distribution of agricultural inputs to small farmers, and in harmonizing their pricing policies on staple food crops in order to stimulate inter- and intra-regional food trade. Reports were submitted to the Gisenyi- and Niamey-based MULPOCs on measures to harmonize prices of staple crops and to the ECA Conference of Ministers on improvement of marketing policies and programmes with emphasis on agricultural inputs, rural savings and credit facilities for small farmers and livestock producers, particularly women.

In the field of food security, the secretariat prepared a report on the promotion of inter- and intra-regional trade in staple crops including an increased inter-country exchange of market information which was submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers.

Two reports on the improvement of storage facilities and services were prepared for submission to the Lusaka- and Gisenyi-based MULPOCs.

A workshop was also organized and held in Blantyre on establishment, operation and management of strategic grain reserves in the Eastern and Southern African subregion for use by grain marketing board officials.

A newsletter, AFMESA, was issued for the first time. This newsletter aims at the dissemination of information to members of the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa on policies, programmes and field-level activities regarding food marketing system improvement among member agencies. It reports on activities of interest within other food marketing agencies outside of the region and other useful or interesting news in the field of food marketing.

MARINE AFFAIRS

During the 1988-1989 biennium, the marine affairs programme addressed the problem of lack of capabilities for exploration, exploitation and management of the marine resources in the region. The programme was implemented under two subprogrammes, namely (a) development of capabilities (manpower, technology and institutions) for the exploration, exploitation and management of the resources of the sea; and (b) policies and legislation for resources of the sea.

The programme continued to suffer from lack of resources. The one regular budget post approved by the General Assembly was then abolished due to the United Nations financial crisis. Consequently, the marine affairs programme remained without regular budget resources in the form of staff to implement it, throughout the biennium.

Development of capabilities (manpower, technology and institutions) for the exploration, exploitation and management of the resources of the sea

Through extrabudgetary resources, the secretariat was able to carry out some operational activities under this subprogramme. To this effect, an advisory mission was undertaken to Uganda and Zaire in March/April 1989 on the development of fisheries on Lakes Amin and Mobutu Sese Seko. The mission made recommendations to the two countries on ways of improving the fish stocks assessment and introduction of new fishing techniques.

In Zaire, the mission advised on how the strengthening of research and training in the evaluation of fish stocks and overall management of the fisheries could be undertaken. Advice was also given on the handling of information and data on fisheries as well as on improvement of the transport network of the various parts of the country in order to enhance the marketing of the products.

In both Uganda and Zaire, the mission discussed the possibility of co-operation between the two countries on the joint management of their fisheries industries in the two lakes.

Policies and legislation for resources of the sea

The secretariat also prepared a document on development of artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries in Africa which was to be presented to the meeting of the African intergovernmental group of experts on marine science and technology which should have met in the last quarter of 1989 but, due to lack of resources, could not be convened. The document emphasizes the manner in which artisanal, semi-industrial and industrial fisheries can be developed to cater for all levels of exploitation of fisheries.

Under this subprogramme, the secretariat prepared a publication on the legal framework and machinery for conduct of marine-related activities for legal officers dealing with marine-related activities. The publication was prepared as one of the means the countries could use to address the problem of development of capabilities for exploration, exploitation and management of the resources of the sea in the region and in that context, assist member States to develop and strengthen policy and legislative machinery. The publication, based on information collected in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania, is more relevant to the member States bordering the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections

The subprogramme socio-economic analysis, planning and projections aims, inter alia, at improving planning machinery and building the appropriate capabilities in planning and economic modelling in order to help the African countries in the formulation of economic strategies and policies within coherent and consistent national development plans.

In the area of economic analysis and surveys, the secretariat prepared two issues of the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa which covered 1986-1987 and 1987-1988. The Survey analyses the current socio-economic events in the region, the main problems which the African countries have faced during the period and highlights the main developments in the key sectors of the African economies, and their implications for growth and development. In addition, the secretariat prepared two issues of the Economic Report on Africa, 1988 and 1989, the first in collaboration with the African Development Bank. The Economic Report focuses on current socio-economic events and major development issues in the African region and represents a summary preview of the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa and will be presented to the ECA Conference of Ministers every year. The secretariat will however continue to prepare the annual Survey and ensure its dissemination to member States and other users.

In the area of planning and projections, the secretariat provided a number of technical assistance and advisory services to African countries (eight in total) in plan preparation, implementation and evaluation, including recovery plans and investment programmes, economic research and surveys, economic projections and forecasts.

The short-term forecasting system has now been established in three African countries and efforts are being made to extend it to some other countries. This was found particularly important as the system is designed to serve as an early-warning system for short-term management and adjustment to sudden and abrupt adverse developments in the domestic and external spheres. A follow-up mechanism on the implementation of the system at the national level, which includes training, with a view to developing the technical capabilities in modelling and forecasting at the national level, was also established.

In accordance with ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 470 (XVIII) which calls for the updating of the study "ECA and Africa's development 1983-2008: A preliminary perspective study" every five years to serve as a tool for assessing the degree of implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, the secretariat continued its programme on the establishment of regional development perspectives. In that context the secretariat prepared a development perspective study entitled "Beyond Recovery: ECA-revised perspectives of Africa's development 1988-2008" which is intended to help countries to develop country perspectives in contemplation of their future development path.

In the area of implementation of regional development strategies, the secretariat continued to review the current national development planning practices in Africa in the light of the objectives and priorities of the Lagos Plan of Action, the Final Act of Lagos, APPER and the UN-PAAERD. This activity aims at initiating the necessary actions that must be undertaken at the national, subregional, regional and international levels for the successful implementation of a process of sustained socio-economic growth and development in African countries.

As regards economic co-operation and integration, the research programme puts strong emphasis on the modalities of sectoral planning with a view to co-ordinating and harmonizing national development plans at the subregional level. The problems, constraints, potentialities and measures to promote the effectiveness of sectoral planning in the context of the need for policy co-ordination at the subregional level are extensively analysed, especially the co-ordination of the various national projects that have subregional dimensions in agriculture, industry, trade and transport and communications. The overall aim is the strengthening of the existing subregional co-operative structures for the proper integration of the continent.

In response to General Assembly resolution 43/182 of December 1988 which, inter alia, invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional commissions and other organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their agenda during their 1989 meetings items regarding their contribution to the preparation of the International Development Strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade and to contribute effectively to the preparatory process for the strategy, the secretariat has prepared the African region's contribution as part of the process for elaboration of the fourth United Nations Development Decade. By noting the disappointing development experience during the third United Nations Decade, the contribution highlighted a number of areas which were of grave concern to the region's development during the next Decade. Particular emphasis was put on an equitable and just international economic order as regards commodity issues, resource flows and transfer of technology. The African contribution was considered by the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning at its fifteenth meeting/twenty-fourth session of the Commission which requested its Chairman to present the contribution to the Chairman of the Ad hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade.

In the area of policy formulation, the secretariat, in recognizing the inadequacies of the policy framework particularly those associated with the conventional structural adjustment programmes and the imperative need for improving them with the view of making them coherent and consistent with Africa's real development priorities and objectives as stipulated in the regionally agreed development strategies, has promoted the search for an alternative. The document, entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Development" (AAF-SAP) was prepared and was then adopted in various meetings. The third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, held in Blantyre from 6 to 8 March 1989 considered the proposed document and issued the Blantyre Statement on the African Alternative to Structural Adjustment Programmes: A Framework for Transformation and Recovery. The African Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and the African Ministers of Finance adopted at their joint meeting in Addis Ababa on 10 April 1989 the Addis Ababa Joint Statement on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation. The fifteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers requested its Chairman, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of ECA, to present the AAF-SAP document to the 1989 regular session of the Economic and Social Council and subsequently to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In response to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 676 (XXIV) which adopts the AAF-SAP as a pragmatic framework which will assist African countries, individually and collectively, in formulating country programmes that integrate adjustment with transformation and serve as a basis for negotiating such programmes, the secretariat has recently embarked on a vigorous follow-up process of the operationalization of AAF-SAP at the country level. Work is already in progress for the formulation of an ECA macro-economic model for AAF-SAP to serve as a reference model that countries can develop to suit their own requirements within the generalized framework of AAF-SAP, with a view to generating options and formulating approaches to be adopted in applying the policy instruments. Moreover, a number of AAF-SAP policy instruments studies were and will be undertaken at the country level with a view to assisting countries to evaluate and assess the impact of the instruments in achieving the objectives and/or targets for which they were designed.

Least developed countries (LDCs)

In the area of African least developed countries, the secretariat continued to focus on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) in favour of the least developed countries. As the 1980s drew to a close, the primary objective of the SNPA of introducing major structural changes in the LDCs is far from being achieved partly because of the neglect of transformational investment in favour of short-term stabilization measures to redress persistent balance-of-payments disequilibria. All the indications are that the social and economic conditions in African LDCs have deteriorated sharply during the 1980s. In addition to structural limitations, there have been several other contributory factors such as the impact of the protracted drought; deteriorative terms of trade; inadequate official development assistance (ODA) and other resource flows and mounting external debt obligations.

It was against these discouraging circumstances that the United Nations General Assembly decided, in resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, to convene a second United Nations Conference on LDCs in September 1990, which would carry out a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the SNPA in the 1980s and consider, formulate and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures to accelerate development in the LDCs during the 1990s, in accordance with national long-term social and economic objectives. At its eighth meeting in Niamey in 1988, the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries decided to devote its ninth meeting, which was held in Addis Ababa on 4 to 5 April 1989, to the preparation for the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries. Thus, the ECA special programme for the African LDCs, which is co-ordinated by an in-house inter-divisional committee on LDCs, made a thorough review of the SNPA in the 1980s which culminated in a "Declaration" on a framework of policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the LDCs during the 1990s.

During the biennium, the following major studies and research activities were carried out:

(a) Survey of economic and social conditions in African least developed countries, 1986-1987;

(b) The development and utilization of human resources in African least developed countries;

(c) Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

(d) Review of economic and social conditions in African least developed countries (1980-1988) and the prospects for 1989 and 1990;

(e) Review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African LDCs, 1981-1988 and policies and measures for the 1990s; and

(f) The growth and structure of financial institutions in African LDCs.

Most of these reports were submitted for consideration by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries as discussed below.

In accordance with ECA resolution 397 (XV) of April 1980 which established the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries as a subsidiary organ of the Commission, the secretariat organized and serviced the eighth and ninth meetings of the Conference of Ministers in Niamey on 13 and 14 April 1988 and in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 April 1989. The substantive issues dealt with by the eighth meeting of the Conference included: review of economic and social conditions in African least developed countries, 1986-1987; progress made towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African least developed countries; the development and utilization of human resources in African LDCs; and the review of ECA activities in 1986-1987 and work programme for 1988-1989 in favour of the African least developed countries.

After considering the dismal economic performance in the African LDCs during 1986-1987, the eighth meeting of the Conference noted the progress made in the implementation of the SNPA and noted the national actions and policy measures initiated by the African LDCs within the framework of adjustment, stabilization and recovery programmes and the efforts that were under way to mobilize both domestic and external resources for development financing. Nonetheless, because of the implicit conditionality imposed on LDCs by some major donors to enter into formal agreement with the IMF and recognizing their limited options for development finance, many African LDCs have had to accept to implement stabilization and adjustment packages at great social cost. In particular, the Conference stressed the need to accord priority to the well-being of women and children in any structural adjustment exercise.

In addition to reviewing the socio-economic performance during 1980-1988 as well as ECA's research activities and technical assistance and advisory services in favour of the LDCs, the eighth meeting considered the document entitled "Review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African LDCs, 1981-1988 and policies and measures for the 1990s".

The Conference noted the following causes for the failure for the SNPA during the 1980s: domestically, difficulties in taking the SNPA into account in the preparation of national development programmes; problems with respect to economic management; low absorptive capacity and inadequate resource mobilization policies. The external factors are: weather conditions and other natural disasters; the marginalization of SNPA objectives in aid programmes both at bilateral level and in consultative groups and round-tables; and the introduction of structural adjustment programmes that had not taken into account the specific situation of the LDCs. In fact, it was pointed out that international financial institutions do not recognize the list of LDCs as defined by the United Nations General Assembly as countries requiring special assistance. Adjustment programmes have proved to be incompatible with the SNPA, since some policy prescriptions, in particular a reduction in public sector employment and wages, increases in the prices of basic consumer goods and the reduction in public spending on basic services such as health and education, were inconsistent with the social objectives of the SNPA.

The eighth and the ninth meetings of the Conference of Ministers adopted two resolutions respectively: resolution 643 (XXIII) dealing with the preparation of the second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris in September 1990; and resolution 667 (XXIV) on measures for strengthening the Economic Commission for Africa's special programme for least developed, land-locked and island countries in Africa.

Upon the invitation of the concerned governments and UNDP, the secretariat participated in the following country round-tables: Lesotho (Maseru, 6-8 September 1989), Lesotho (Geneva, December 1988), Chad (Ndjamena, 21-24 December 1988), Burundi (25-28 April 1989), Sao Tome and Principle (Geneva, 7-8 March 1989).

The secretariat also attended meetings of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries (Geneva, 22-31 May 1989) and the UNCTAD/Netherlands-sponsored meeting preparatory to the United Nations Conference on LDCs (The Hague, September 1988).

Within the framework of the ECA inter-divisional committee on LDCs, the substantive divisions of the secretariat also provided technical assistance and advisory services, in their respective areas of competence, to the majority of the African LDCs.

Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

In pursuance of the new economic integration strategy, the Gisenyi-based MULPOC focused its activities on identified priority areas with a view to giving a new impetus to the economic integration process in the subregion.

In the field of agriculture, the MULPOC carried out studies on:

(a) Identification of high productivity areas of staple cereals and tubers; and

(b) Intensive production and marketing of maize.

In the field of industry, the MULPOC undertook studies on:

(a) The promotion of multinational ventures;

(b) Prefeasibility study on production of objects from plastic;

(c) Prefeasibility study on manufacturing of paper products;

(d) Study on the establishment of a ceramic plant; and

(e) Study on the establishment of a metal plant.

In order to promote industrial development based on complementarities among member countries, a meeting was organized which was attended by potential promoters interested in the production of agricultural machinery and tools.

In the energy sector, the MULPOC undertook studies on:

(a) Interconnection of the high-tension line Bendera-Uvira-Bujumbura;

(b) Interconnection of electric grids between the countries of the subregion;.and

(c) The possibility of converting the equipment of potential users in the subregion so that it could use coal.

The MULPOC was also very active in the transport sector and carried out studies on:

(a) The market and the prefeasibility for the establishment of a joint airline company;

(b) The improvement of navigation safety on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika;

(c) Containerization and freight management; and

(d) Linking national transport plans and the subregional transport programme.

Finally, the MULPOC carried out the following studies in the field of tourism:

(a) The setting up of integrated touristic tours; and

(b) The establishment of a training centre for hotel personnel.

In summary, the Gisenyi-based MULPOC implemented a multisectoral programme with clear links between the various sectors.

Lusaka-based MULPOC

In addition to the economic and social issues, the Council of Ministers in 1989 gave highest priority to policy issues concerning the development functions of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in relation to other economic institutions especially IGOs in the subregion such as PTA, SADCC, IOC, IGADD and ESAMI. The Council underlined the urgent need for rationalization and harmonization of the activities of the MULPOC with these institutions, particularly PTA and SADCC, in order to eliminate duplication of activities and consequent wastage of resources. In a special resolution on this item, the Council of Ministers requested its current Chairman (Zimbabwe) to initiate, as a matter of urgency, consultations with the chairpersons of the Councils of Ministers of PTA, SADCC, IOC, IGADD and ESAMI leading to a special study to ensure rationalization and harmonization of activities. These consultations are currently in progress.

Another important development of the 1989 meeting of the Council was the decision to augment and/or supplement the staff resources of the MULPOC through secondment of their civil service staff to the MULPOC. Such secondment would normally be of short-term duration for specific assignments with the government continuing to pay the individual consultants' salaries and emoluments, while ECA would fund only the external costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance.

The MULPOC continues to serve as the official secretariat of the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC) which reviews overall labour issues in southern Africa and in particular addresses issues of migratory labour to South Africa. At the last SALC meeting in January 1989, the MULPOC presented the report on current economic and social aspects of migratory labour in the subregion which was the basis of several important decisions and resolutions. A key resolution of SALC established the basic agreement which member States henceforth would be urged to conclude with South Africa to safeguard the social and financial welfare of migrant labourers that governments authorize to seek and accept employment in the Republic of South Africa.

Niamey-based MULPOC

During the biennium, the Niamey-based MULPOC provided assistance to the IGOs existing in West Africa through their Association whose meetings are serviced by the MULPOC.

In addition, the MULPOC undertook studies in various sectors of relevance to economic co-operation and integration. Some studies dealt with the current economic crisis in the subregion and steps taken or to be taken by member States of the subregion to overcome it. Those studies were on:

(a) The impact of the World Bank and IMF structural adjustment programmes on employment;

(b) Schemes for self-employment among university graduates; and

(c) Linkages between drought, desertification and economic crisis.

Since water availability is a key issue in the subregion, two studies were devoted to it:

(a) Ways of recovering the cost of water supply equipment and management of water works; and

(b) Viability of irrigation schemes in the Mano river and the Niger river basins.

In the field of industry, the MULPOC carried out studies on:

(a) The development of small-scale industries in Liberia; and

(b) Ways of overcoming obstacles to a smooth management of multinational industrial ventures.

Tangier-based MULPOC

The 1988-1989 biennium witnessed a tremendous improvement in the economic and social climate and relationships among the North African States as illustrated by the willingness of the member States of the MULPOC to proceed with the process of establishing a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for North Africa. The other striking development was the establishment of the Maghreb Union (MU). The MULPOC had to cope with this favourable climate by launching different activities which focused on strengthening economic integration and co-operation in the subregion. This endeavour was reflected in two directions; the first, analysis of the economic conditions of the subregion; the second, bringing the national experts together to exchange experiences and have consultations on different economic and technical issues related to the programme of work.

To this end, the two surveys of economic and social conditions in North Africa (1986-1987 and 1988-1989) had to be comprehensive and cover most of the priority areas. In addition, the MULPOC carried out a comprehensive study on co-ordination of planning machineries in the North African subregion. The main purpose of the study was to provide information to member States regarding the set up of the planning machinery and the role the planning machinery could play in stimulating economic development and to enable them to benefit from each other's experience. The study concluded with recommendations and suggestions on how to utilize economic planning as a tool to enhance economic development at the subregional level.

As regards vocational training, the MULPOC prepared a study on the co-ordination of vocational training at the subregional level which was discussed by the Committee of Officials and the Council of Plenipotentiaries. The meeting also reviewed proposals to strengthen the role of vocational training at the subregional level.

In the area of transport, the MULPOC carried out a study on the harmonization of national transport plans with the subregional network which provided information on the status of the transport sector in each member State.

The MULPOC organized discussions and consultations with senior national experts of member States on the progress in the implementation of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. The report on the subject reveals that North African member States implemented different structural and adjustment policies and measures to overcome and cope with the economic crisis. In this regard, member States gave priority attention to ensuring momentum to the public sector and strengthening of the role of the private sector. The report deals with the outcome of the structuring process and indicates the challenges that member States are facing in that endeavour.

It is worth mentioning that the MULPOC had the privilege of having a woman co-ordinator for the women's programme, thanks to Egypt for seconding her to manage that programme. The MULPOC was thus able to implement activities regarding the role of women in development through some studies on the status of women in North Africa which were aimed at strengthening women's role in development.

In pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Council of Plenipotentiaries at its eighth meeting, the MULPOC prepared a progress report on migration from the subregion. The report contains information on the experience of the member States in handling migration issues.

Yaoundé-based MULPOC

In addition to the annual surveys of economic and social conditions in the subregion which, during this biennium, focused on efforts of member States to deal with a deepening economic crisis, the Yaoundé-based MULPOC carried out various studies aimed at fostering co-operation among its member States, among which were the following:

(a) Non-recorded border trade which covers goods involved in such trade, reasons for the persistence of such trade and its monetary and economic effects, as well as measures which could be taken jointly by member States to bring such trade into official channels;

(b) The possibilities of co-ordinating the production and distribution of agricultural inputs within the subregion;

(c) The impact of transport costs on the imports of land-locked countries of the subregion which highlighted possible areas of co-operation between coastal and land-locked countries with a view to alleviating the transport burden for the latter;

(d) Linking national transport plans with the subregional transport programme;

(e) The processing and marketing of forest resources of the subregion; and

(f) A technical publication on a data base on trade information within the subregion.

In addition, the Yaoundé MULPOC pursued its assistance to and collaboration with various IGOs in the subregion.

Education and training for development

In the area of education and training for development, the focus during 1988-1989 remained, as in the previous biennium, on the orientation of educational policies, programmes and practices; non-formal education for integrated rural development; occupational testing for career planning and programming for guidance and counselling; policies and capability development for effective co-ordination of training and career planning functions, the management of training and educational institution-building; and the administration of grants and fellowships.

As regards the orientation of educational policies, programmes and practices, one national workshop was held in the United Republic of Tanzania from 15 to 27 February 1988 for 76 participants. The workshop, which was attended by educational planners, curriculum developers, educational administrators, lecturers, school inspectors and teacher educators, focused on the principles and methods of educational planning and curriculum development and evaluation and educational administration. In particular, the workshop reviewed the shortcomings of the commonly known approaches to education planning, curriculum planning, development and evaluation and educational systems, and management of education reforms.

The secretariat also organized one regional curriculum development workshop which was concluded at the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi, from 3 October to 12 November 1988. The workshop was attended by 38 officials from the following countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The workshop was aimed at improving the technical know-how of curriculum planners and developers so as to foster the adoption of new methods, techniques and strategies in the development of education at national level.

Two technical publications were produced during the period under review on "Trends and issues in African education". The first (produced in December 1988) focused on education management and development planning issues, on financing of education, and on data for analysis and decision-making. The second (December 1989) was an in-depth case study of 16 selected African countries on the development of education, educational reforms and curriculum development in Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Five other technical publications were produced: three of these focused attention on monitoring and evaluation of educational systems, programme evaluation; and writing evaluation research proposals. The other two were on problems and approaches to educational planning in Africa, and on management of educational reforms.

In the area of non-formal education for integrated rural development, a national seminar on improving the effectiveness of adult education in Nigeria was held in Nigeria from 2 to 8 October 1989. The seminar was attended by 123 adult educators, directors, programme managers and co-ordinators of literacy education from all states in Nigeria. The seminar came up with an action plan for combating illiteracy in Nigeria during the decade 1990 to 2000.

In the same area, four technical publications were published. The first was on non-formal education programmes in national development and focused attention on non-formal education in the context of national development and how it can be used as an effective instrument for national development. Two other publications on non-formal education and development focused attention on non-formal education and the basic issues of poverty and how non-formal education can be used as a tool for integrated rural development. The last of the publications was on improving the effectiveness of adult education in Nigeria to ensure the effective participation of adults in national development.

In the area of occupational educational testing and guidance and counselling services, three technical publications were produced. The first (September 1988) was on the role of educational/vocational guidance and counselling services in educational planning for development needs and focused attention on the implications of economic and industrial changes for educational and vocational guidance, the importance of occupational information in educational planning, and the linkage relationship between vocational guidance and educational planning. The second (November 1988) was on guidance and counselling needs of youth and adult learners in rural and urban areas. The publication focused on the needs of youths in terms of education, health, employment, social security and welfare services and the problems encountered by youths in trying to satisfy these needs and how such problems may be alleviated. The third publication (March 1989) was on the role of mass media in promoting guidance and counselling services in career development. The publication highlighted how the media can be used in aid at guidance and counselling services for personnel management tasks, and career development in general. It also pointed out the use and limitations of mass media for educational, vocational and guidance and counselling programmes, and how computer systems can be effectively used for guidance and counselling services in educational and manpower planning and staff training and development programmes.

Furthermore, a national training workshop for guidance and counselling personnel on guidance and counselling to deal with the development of assessment instruments for the identification and development of human resources was held in Uganda in 1989. The workshop focused attention on the development of instruments for effective human resources development.

With regard to training and staff development for performance improvement and career enhancement, two workshops were held during the biennium. The first was held in the United Republic of Tanzania at the University of Dar-es-Salaam and Sokoine University of Agriculture from 23 May to 4 June 1988. In all, 30 participants from the two universities attended, consisting of senior academics, directors of institutes, professors and deans plus observers from the Universities of Moi, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Zambia. The second workshop took place at Moi University in Kenya in May 1989. Both workshops reviewed a training systems approach to training, training strategies and methods and developed a training model for institutions of higher learning.

One technical publication was produced in December 1989 on strategies and methodologies of training for management trainers in training development and circulated to training institutions and institutions of higher learning. The publication proposed strategies and methodologies in respect of the four basic approaches to training: formal or traditional approach; on-the-job training; action training; and non-formal training approaches.

With respect to strengthening regional co-operation in human resources development, a fund-raising mission was undertaken for the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research to six countries: Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire. The mission discussed with the concerned member States the problems facing the Institute, particularly matters concerning the assessed contributions by member States, as very few of them were fulfilling their obligations. Consultants recruited under the project's preparatory assistance phase ($US 362,000) of the UNDP-assisted Fourth Regional Programming Cycle for Africa continued to work during the biennium developing programmes for the Institute. In particular, four programme reports were produced in respect of the Food Technology Unit of the

Agricultural Engineering and Food Technology Centre; the Electrical Engineering Department; the mechanical engineering in the Electromechanical Engineering Centre; and for the Electronics and Telecommunication Centre. The emphasis of these reports was on the development of facilities, courses, syllabi and curricula to be followed, and the kind of training and research the Institute might undertake.

With regard to fellowship administration, efforts were focused on mobilizing resources both in cash and kind in critical areas of need such as scientific, technical/technological and management education. As in the previous biennium, fellowship offers continued to decline while applications for fellowships continued to increase. Nevertheless, 114 students managed to secure fellowships for long- and short-term training outside Africa. In addition, a specially designed short-term training programme was organized for 11 Namibians in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

In addition to these activities, four issues (two in 1988 and two in 1989) of the Training Information Notice were produced. This publication provides information on training opportunities in Africa and elsewhere.

As regards regional institutions for co-ordination and harmonization of human resources management policies and programmes, two major conferences were held during the biennium. The first was the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization held in Khartoum from 9 to 13 March 1988. This third meeting was preceded by a meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of Officials from 9 to 11 March and a meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten on 11 March. All these meetings were preceded by the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development which was held at the same venue from 5 to 8 March 1988. In essence, the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization was convened under the theme "Human resources for economic recovery and development" in order to afford an opportunity to policy-makers in the field of human resources to set out priorities and map out strategies for realigning the planning, development and utilization of human resources with the new priorities for recovery and development, as well as to identify options for the effective development of Africa's human resources. One of the major actions of this Conference of Ministers was an endorsement of "The Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development" which was adopted by the International Conference.

A second major conference was the fourth meeting of the ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa held in Cairo on 28 and 29 January 1989. The theme of the Conference was "Inter-university co-operation and the challenge of economic recovery and social transformation in Africa" while its primary objective was to chart out areas of co-operation among institutions of higher learning on the continent and to define a role for higher education in the region's efforts to achieve a break-through in socio-economic transformation and development.

In addition, two meetings (the third and fourth meetings) of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization were held. The first of these (i.e., the third meeting) was held in Khartoum on 11 March 1988 and reviewed the progress made in member States in national programmes and priorities for the implementation of the decisions of the second Conference of Ministers of Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization regarding human resources management policies and programmes. The second (i.e., the fourth meeting) was held in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 April 1989 and focused on the status, policies and programmes of human resources planning, development and utilization. The meeting observed that since the Khartoum Declaration, a number of countries had made efforts to sensitize policy and decision-makers to the need to make the human dimension the focus of development.

Manpower and employment planning and policies

In the manpower and employment planning and policies subprogramme, the secretariat has continued to focus attention on the development of institutional machinery for manpower planning, development and utilization, and the development of the technical and managerial capability of the staff to man and operate manpower planning machineries and programmes.

In this regard, the objective, as in the previous biennium, was to foster an integrated approach to human resources planning through its integration into overall socio-economic development planning, and of manpower planning into human resources development and utilization. Accordingly, emphasis has continued to be placed on the development of institutional machineries for human resources development, the requirements for the harmonization and co-ordination of human resources planning, development and utilization, and the development of institutional and staff capability in manning and executing human resources planning and development functions, and to sensitize policy- and decision-makers to the need to make the human dimension the focus of development following the Khartoum Declaration.

In this regard, a subregional training workshop on institutional requirements for human resources planning and programming was organized for Eastern and Southern Africa. It was held in October 1989 in Moscow and attended by 19 participants from Ethiopia, Botswana, Lesotho, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. A second workshop was held in December 1989 in Freetown, Sierra Leone and attended by participants from Chad, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. The workshop reviewed human resources management constraints and problems, exchanged national experiences and generated ideas on the nature and scope of the process of policy formulation and the institutional and operational requirements for human resources planning and programming.

In addition, four national training workshops were held for human resources planning and management personnel. One was on human resources planning systems, processes and techniques, held in Mogadischio, Somalia from 8 to 17 December 1988. This workshop reviewed, assessed and specified institutional structures and operational linkages in Somalia and how they related to each other in the formulation and implementation of manpower policies. It also made concrete proposals to the Government of Somalia for human resources development. Another workshop was held in Ethiopia in December 1989 on manpower policy formulation and administration. The workshop formulated a broad human resources policy and adopted an indicative five-year manpower training programme of action for the non-governmental sector with particular emphasis on small- and medium-scale enterprises. The remaining two workshops were focused on employment planning and productivity: one on employment planning and management was held in Addis Ababa in December 1988 and the other on employment planning techniques and strategies for employment generation and productivity enhancement was held in Swaziland in November 1989. Both workshops proposed strategies for employment creation and productivity enhancement and for increasing the labour-absorptive capacity of the private and informal sectors.

A number of technical publications in this field were produced. These included case studies and reports on employment generation and productivity enhancement strategies in Ethiopia (August 1989); manpower and employment planning processes in Uganda (July 1988); institutional arrangements, policies and strategies for the enhancement of employment generation, job distribution and productivity in Africa: the case of Nigeria; approaches for planning human resources and their capability in African countries (March 1988); human resources requirements for agricultural development in Africa (1989); improvement of the delivery capability of African institutions of higher learning (January 1989); and the role of institutions of higher learning in responding to Africa's development needs and priorities (January 1989). Other technical publications included two issues of the monograph on human resources management in Africa (December 1988 and December 1989). The two monographs focused attention on economic recovery, structural adjustment and long-term development in Africa, and on the status of human resources planning, development and utilization in some selected African countries. Another publication was on guidelines and proposals for strengthening human resources planning and programming capabilities in Uganda. Among others, the guidelines detailed functions of the manpower planning department in Uganda by sections and units and job descriptions for the staff to man the department.

In the course of the biennium, a high-level United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Human Resources Development and Utilization in Africa met in Cairo on 30 and 31 January 1989. The Task Force produced an outline of a regional strategic framework for human resources development in Africa. The outline, among other things, spelt out the role to be played by the human factor in the development framework for self-reliant, sustained and sustainable long-term growth and socio-economic development.

Collaboration with the African Curriculum Organization (ACO), UNESCO/Association of African Universities (AAU) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) continued in the field of education, training and manpower and employment planning.

Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)

PADIS activities during the biennium were implemented under two subprogrammes: (a) central co-ordination and information exchange services; and (b) national and subregional information and documentation services. Activities implemented included training, advisory services and other forms of technical co-operation, data base development, network building, user services, servicing of legislative and other meetings including expert groups.

Central co-ordination and information exchange services

In order to assist in improving the capability of national centres participating in the PADIS network, the secretariat organized seven national-level training courses for the following countries: Botswana, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Malawi, the Niger, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia. Training curriculum included utilization of computer programmes for bibliographic data base management and methodologies for bibliographic work. As a follow-up to the introductory training, specialized courses were provided to three national participating centres, namely Malawi in the generation and production of DEVINDEX-Malawi, Swaziland in the utilization of CDS-ISIS and in the generation and production of DEVINDEX-Swaziland, and Ethiopia in the utilization of PADIS data bases.

Training courses in techniques for computerized management of both bibliographic and numerical data were organized for several countries:

(a) Countries of the Central African Development Information System (CADIS), on computerized documentation techniques, in Kinshasa;

(b) Countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion, on CDS-ISIS and subregional co-operation in documentation and information, in Lusaka;

(c) French-speaking African countries on utilization of statistical software in statistical computing, in co-operation with the ECA Statistics Division, in Addis Ababa;

(d) Staff of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) in CDS-ISIS and other computer software;

(e) Heads of documentation and information centres of the West African Development Information System (WADIS), in Niamey;

(f) Agricultural documentalists from English-speaking CIRDAFRICA member States, in collaboration with CIRDAFRICA, in Nairobi; and

(g) Agricultural documentalists from French-speaking CIRDAFRICA member States, in collaboration with CIRDAFRICA, in Brazzaville.

Training provided in the management of documentation and of information and documentation centres, a relatively new area in Africa, included a national seminar in Zambia, two regional seminars (one in Morocco and the other in Kenya), and a study tour to the Soviet Union on the management of scientific, technological and socio-economic information systems and networks.

PADIS training activities during the biennium also included the operation of a fellowships programme for staff of national and institutional participating centres. Fellowships were awarded to interns from Madagascar, in data base development; Ethiopia, in microfiche operations; and an intern each from Togo, the Pan-African Development Institute (PAID), the West African Development Information System, and IGADD, all in PADIS methodologies.

Advisory services on a wide range of topics relating to development information management were provided to:

(a) The Ministry of Industry, Ethiopia, on computerized information needs assessment;

(b) Benin national participating centre, on the development of a national DEVINDEX;

(c) Malawi, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe, on identification of management problems in national information centres, in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC);

(d) The Congo, on the installation of the PADIS-STAT data base;

(e) Burkina Faso, on the strengthening of the national participating centre;

(f) The United Republic of Tanzania, on the establishment of a national information network;

(g) Algeria, on the establishment of a price data base for the National Economic Development Information Centre (CNIDE) and for the installation of the PADIS-STAT data base at the national statistical office;

(h) Zambia, on assessment of national needs for development information infrastructure;

(i) Rwanda, on the development of statistical computing; and

(j) Zambia, for the preparation of DEVINDEX-Zambia.

Technical support services were also provided to the Association of African Universities (AAU), the meeting of the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Human Resource Development and Utilization in Africa, the German Development Foundation (DSE), the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD), in Tripoli, and to the Environment Liaison Centre International, in Nairobi.

PADIS also undertook, inter alia, a joint advisory mission to Kenya on information management training needs, with IDRC and DSE, from 14 to 16 March 1988.

Data base development expanded on several fronts. PAD-DEV, the PADIS bibliographic data base on economic and social, scientific and technological aspects of African development literature grew by nearly 10,000 entries, of which about 8,600 were contributed by national participating centres. The PADIS complementary files series (data bases acquired from United Nations organizations and other international bodies) also increased. Two new data bases, one from the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCADOC) and another from the IDRC Energy Research Group, were acquired. PADIS also acquired hard copy and microfilm copies of the papers of the annual meetings of the African Studies Association (ASA) for the years 1986-1988. These data bases, together with PAD-DEV, were used to provide the selective dissemination of information (SDI) service and for retrospective search services.

The data base on African experts grew by approximately 1,500 entries during the reporting period. Contents of the data base were used for search services and for the preparation of the updated editions of the Directory of African Experts.

Three new data bases were opened: (a) data base on ongoing research projects in Eastern and Southern African countries (RESPRO); (b) data base on African development institutions; and (c) full-text data base on ECA resolutions.

Major developments in respect of the statistical data base (PADIS-STAT) include increase in the number of years from 21 to 26 years in the statistical data series, transportability of the data bank from the Hewlett-Packard computer and its operating system to IBM-compatible micro-computers utilizing dBase data base management systems and the preparation of guidelines for data base administrators and end-users.

National and subregional information and documentation services

PADIS' network consists of its national, subregional and institutional participating centres. During the period, the number of national participating centres increased from 11 to 31, an increase of more than 180 per cent. Many of these centres received advisory services from PADIS and started to contribute inputs to PADIS data bases.

Activities undertaken during the period to establish and strengthen centres for North, West, Central and Eastern and Southern Africa included a mission to install computer equipment for the Eastern and Southern Africa Development Information System (ESADIS) based in Lusaka; participation in the ARIS-NET Consultative Committee meeting held in Rabat in connection with the ongoing North African Documentation and Information Centre (NADIS); a consultative mission to Zaire in connection with the Central African Development Information System (CADIS); installation of equipment for WADIS at the offices of the Niamey-based MULPOC; and the training of heads of documentation systems from the subregion in computerized documentation techniques.

Major strides were made to strengthen institutional participation in the PADIS network, primarily through the Standing Committee on the Harmonization and Standardization of Documentation and

Information Systems at ECA-sponsored Institutions (SCOHSDIS), which was established by the 1986 meeting of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Institutions. The Committee held two meetings in Addis Ababa and, at its second meeting (1989), extended membership to all interested institutions in the African region in response to growing interest from institutions other than ECA-sponsored ones with active documentation sections. An agreement was prepared for institutional participating centres and some 38 institutions have already signed indicating their desire to participate in the PADIS network.

PADIS continued to deliver services to users in the form of: (a) published indexes to development literature; (b) SDI bulletins; (c) customized question/answer services; and (d) documents/microfiche delivery.

The number of individual and institutional subscribers to the SDI service grew to 167 at the close of the biennium from 38 at the beginning and requests for the customized question/answer service similarly increased from 25 to 123. Nearly 860 documents, in hardcopy and microfiche formats, were delivered to individuals and institutions during the period in response to requests for information on African development experts, institutions and projects.

Online user service facilities were made available to the OAU Secretariat and the UNDP and ILO offices in Addis Ababa. Plans were underway in late 1989 to extend these services to Addis Ababa University and ILCA.

Eight issues of the quarterly PADIS newsletter, three current awareness bulletins of DEVINDEX, two special editions of the Directory of African Experts and the Directory of African Institutions were published during the period.

Five major meetings of experts on subjects related to development information were organized. These included a seminar on Information Management Strategies for African Development, in Tangier; a regional seminar on National Information and Informatics Policies in Africa, in Addis Ababa; a technical consultative meeting with Heads of Schools of Library and Information Science in Africa, in Addis Ababa; a technical consultative seminar with national co-ordinators for a data base on ongoing research projects, in Nairobi; and an expert group meeting on the Establishment of a Data Bank on Women and Development, in Addis Ababa.

Studies prepared during the period included the utilization of micro-computers by documentation and information centres in Africa: development information utilization problems in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe; and development information needs and resources in Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt and Senegal.

PADIS also serviced the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (April 1988), and the meetings of the Subregional and Regional Technical Committees of PADIS (1989).

ENVIRONMENT

The ECA environment programme during the biennium was focused on development of environmental capabilities including conservation of resources and pollution control. Within this context, member States were assisted in establishing institutional mechanisms to monitor environmental degradation resulting from development activities.

Four areas of programme activity were emphasized, namely (a) technical co-operation for developing national environmental capabilities; (b) co-ordination of environmental activities within the Commission, with UNEP and other international organizations working on environmental problems in Africa; (c) environmental assessment and management relating to the impacts of development on natural resource utilization, including pollution control and waste disposal; and (d) development of manpower capabilities and creation of environmental awareness through environmental training and education activities.

The focus of activities under the area of technical co-operation for developing national environmental capabilities was on combating drought and desertification control within the context of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. The most important achievement was the establishment in 1988 of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), located in Niamey. This was a joint venture between ECA and WMO with the collaboration of other concerned agencies of the United Nations system.

It was envisaged that ACMAD would collect, process and analyse meteorological data, provide information to users for application to agricultural production, water resources management and other human activities that depend on the weather and climate. More generally, the Centre would undertake the following activities:

(a) Monitor the weather over the continent and, on the basis of the information collected, provide weather forecasts;

(b) Classify climatic zones of the continent and define major weather systems over the tropical, semi-arid and arid lands of Africa;

(c) Develop methods for the application of meteorological information for the improvement of agricultural production and weather-related human activities as well as develop new and renewable sources of energy that depend on the weather and climate;

(d) Train African scientists and technicians through workshops, seminars and refresher courses in the techniques of handling the areas mentioned above; and

(e) Undertake applied research in meteorology for a better understanding of the atmospheric and climatic processes that cause weather and climate-related hazards.

ACMAD was, therefore, designed to sustain awareness in African countries of the need for meteorological development and of its contribution to effective implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable social and economic development programmes.

In addition to the establishment of ACMAD, the secretariat provided advisory services on drought and desertification to some of the subregional intergovernmental organizations of the region, namely the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS - Burkina Faso and Mauritania), Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD - Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC - Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

In the area of co-ordination of environmental activities with UNEP and other international organizations working on environmental problems in Africa, activities were undertaken to ensure that environmental considerations were taken into account in all the programmes of the Commission. Furthermore, the secretariat contributed to proper co-ordination of the activities of all the agencies of the United Nations system as regards environmental matters, in order to avoid duplication of programmes and projects. This included activities co-ordinated by UNEP, particularly through the activities co-ordinated by the Designated Officials on Environmental Matters (DOEM), which ensures effective cross-programming between the concerned agencies of the United Nations system with those of UNEP, through the System-wide Medium-term Plan (SWMTEP) and the Inter-agency Working Group on Desertification (IAWGD). ECA has also been participating in the activities of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment as well as in the servicing of its secretariat.

Regarding environmental assessment and management relating to the impacts of development on natural resource utilization, including pollution control and waste disposal, reports and technical publications were prepared on the different aspects of environmental assessment and these were made available to member States, either directly or through the Joint Inter-governmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and the ECA Conference of Ministers.

Since the dumping of hazardous and toxic wastes in Africa by countries and private business institutions in the developed countries was also a major concern, a study was carried out by the secretariat and published on industrial pollution in the region within the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA). ECA also collaborated with the OAU in drawing up an African Convention on the transboundary movement of hazardous and toxic wastes within the context of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Toxic Wastes.

The major problem that the secretariat had in implementing this programme element was the scarcity of relevant data on individual member States due to low or no response to correspondence sent out requesting information. An equally serious problem was that, even when specific missions were sent out, it was difficult to collect the right type of information because such information was scattered in several government ministries and departments.

Development of manpower capabilities and creation of environmental awareness through environmental training and education activities was another focus of activities. In order to exchange experiences on drought and desertification control, two study tours for member States were conducted to China and the Soviet Union in June and October 1988. The tours focused mainly on desert sylviculture and methods of sand-dune stabilization.

The UNEP Perspective for the Environment to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, as endorsed by General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 respectively, also generated a series of activities on environmental management for sustainable development in which ECA was closely involved. One of the main activities in this respect was the organization of a Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa which was held in Kampala, Uganda from 12 to 16 June 1989. This meeting was organized by ECA in close collaboration with UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP and UNIDO. ECA and UNEP saw this as an ideal opportunity to reinforce environmental protection strategies in the region within the context of ongoing programmes of action. The Conference was at ministerial level and brought together Ministers of Environment, Planning, Education as well as policy-makers in non-governmental and youth organizations operating in the field of environment.

The theme of the Conference was "The challenges of incorporating environmental consideration into national economic and social development programmes". The Conference identified problems and areas of pressing environmental concern in Africa and possible strategies for solving them. These problems related to inadequate environmental awareness at policy- and decision-making levels of government and the consequent inadequate resources, and infrastructure and capabilities provided for environmental management at the national level. The strategies proposed by the Conference were within the framework of ongoing activities and the recommendations contained in the UNEP Perspective for the Environment to the Year 2000 and Beyond, the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development and AAF-SAP.

The most important outcomes of the Conference were an Agenda for Action and the Kampala Declaration. The Agenda for Action took into consideration the most urgent environmental problems in Africa. They included demographic change, degrading eco-systems, water resources management, energy resources, desertification, and industrial development. Strategies for solving these problems were proposed for action at the national, subregional, regional and international levels in the spirit of the World Commission report, the UNEP Perspective and AAF-SAP.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

During the biennium, activities undertaken in the human settlements programme were oriented towards the attainment of objectives assigned to the secretariat by the Joint Regional Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers in its resolution 596 (XXII). These objectives included the improvement of living conditions in human settlements in rural and urban areas.

Accordingly, activities carried out were focused on the setting up of strategies geared towards ensuring better balance between rural and urban areas and prompting the production and marketing of locally produced building materials. These were concentrated in two main activities, namely (a) formulation of policies in the field of human settlements; and (b) the development of building materials industries.

Policy development and institution building

Policy formulation in the field of human settlements is an absolute priority. This was done mainly through the fifth meeting of the Joint Regional Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment pursuant to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 408 (XVI). The meeting, which was held at ECA headquarters from 13 to 17 February 1989, considered various studies and proposals made by the secretariat in the field of human settlements and, in compliance with priorities it had defined at its fourth meeting, identified the priority elements for activities of the secretariat. In this regard, a set of recommendations were made as contained in annex I to document E/ECA/CM.15/23.

In the light of the experiences of Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Tunisia, Zambia, Kenya, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Lesotho, a study was undertaken on policies and programmes in the field of human settlements with a view to accelerating rural transformation and adjusting disparities between towns and countrysides in Africa. The study proposed a methodological approach to enable African Governments to take measures for incorporating their human settlements policies in their socio-economic development policies.

As a strategy for socio-economic transformation of living conditions of the majority of the African population, rural development is an important component of human settlements. To this end, the secretariat carried out three studies on infrastructures to improve rural human settlements and, consequently, contribute tc raise the standard of living in rural areas. The first study was based on experiences of Kenya, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe on the development of road infrastructure required for the distribution of production factors and the marketing of products. The second study focused on the development of water supply and sanitation infrastructure, while the third study related to the evaluation of infrastructural needs in support of production and services in the rural areas.

Most African countries are characterized by high rate of population growth, economic stagnation or decline, lack of physical infrastructures, etc. Moreover, the fact that 75 per cent of the African population live in the rural area underscores the importance of rural human settlements planning for a rational exploitation of available resources in rural areas. To this end, the secretariat carried out a study on methods and techniques for planning rural human settlements as part of efforts undertaken for the implementation of the UN-PAAERD.

In other respects, two ad hoc expert group meetings for English- and French-speaking countries respectively on methodologies and techniques for planning rural human settlements were organized by the secretariat. The recommendations which emanated from those meetings were aimed at assisting African countries in tackling efficiently the problems connected with the transformation of the rural sector, in particular the distribution of activities and population in rural areas, as well as the development of infrastructures and services necessary for the improvement of living conditions in rural areas.

Resource development and utilization

The efforts of the secretariat for the development and popularization of local building materials and building industry were two-fold. First, studies were carried out on the subject especially on the potentials of local building materials. Secondly, operational activities were also carried out in the context of the preparatory phase of the UNDP-financed project for the development of building materials and building industry in Africa.

The studies carried out have contributed to underscore the need for efficient planning and adequate implementation of construction projects for an optimal utilization of local available resources including local building materials. To this effect, the establishment of co-ordination mechanisms for planning and follow-up of construction projects, development of local capabilities for construction, the improvement of procurement of building materials through rational utilization of imported materials and increased use of local production and the development of the informal sector of construction, are of critical importance. The studies also focused on low-cost housing through, inter alia, development of some appropriate technologies for production of certain types of building materials, the promotion of small- and medium-scale building materials industrial enterprises as well as the devising of mechanisms for institutional and financial support to increase the production of cheap materials.

As a follow-up to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 596 (XXII), the secretariat prepared and submitted to UNDP for financing a project entitled "Development of building materials sector in Africa". Due to the complexity of the project and the magnitude of resources required for its implementation, ECA and UNDP resolved to first undertake a one-year preparatory assistance project. The immediate objective of the preparatory phase was to make an inventory of existing know-how, available raw materials, level of production and utilization of building materials, and ongoing projects in individual countries with respect to local building materials. As a result of the preparatory phase, a data base was set out for the preparation of a programme, in particular for the establishment of pilot units and training of technicians and entrepreneurs. The data base was used for the formulation of a detailed project which was submitted to UNDP for financing.

Also in pursuance of resolution 596 (XXII), the secretariat intensified its co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat), UNIDO, Shelter-Afrique and the Commonwealth Science Council (CSC) especially for the preparation of the project for the development of the building materials sector in Africa. Also, as indicated earlier, ECA and UNDP have co-operated closely during the preparatory phase of the above-mentioned project. Consultations were also held with FAO, the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), United Kingdom, the Building Research

Establishment and the Intermediate Technology Development Group in the framework of the preparatory phase of the project on building materials. Finally, in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/162, ECA participated in the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Commission for Human Settlements held in New Delhi, India, and Carthagena, Colombia, respectively.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the biennium, the secretariat continued to concentrate its efforts on activities geared towards the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) and the UN-PAAERD. These activities were undertaken under four subprogrammes, namely (a) policy development, planning and institution building; (b) development of basic industries; (c) development of agro- and forest-based industries; and (d) development of small-scale industries.

Policy development, planning and institution building

The main objective of this subprogramme was to promote policy measures and institutional mechanisms that would facilitate the efforts of African Governments in the planning, promotion and implementation of integrated industrial programmes and projects at national, subregional and regional levels. In the field of industrial policy and planning, the activities of the secretariat included the preparation of technical publications as well as the preparation and servicing of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa and the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Technical publications have been prepared to address two basic issues presently facing African industries, namely the underutilization of installed industrial capacity and industrial protection policies. The technical publication on capacity underutilization has particularly underscored the main weaknesses of African industries with respect to planning, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, supply of equipment and other inputs, manpower and management. With respect to industrial protection policies, the technical publication focused on guidelines in the formulation and implementation of protection measures of African infant industries at national, subregional and regional levels.

Industrial co-operation was also a major focus of the secretariat. In this respect, a technical publication based on the experience of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) was prepared on modalities for negotiations and establishment of multinational industrial enterprises. The publication was disseminated to member States concerned as well as to the PTA secretariat. In addition, at the request of the Government of Zaire, a study was undertaken on the rehabilitation of the Maluku steel plant in the context of subregional co-operation in the field of iron and steel. The report on modalities for ensuring such co-operation was presented at a consultative meeting among member States of the subregion held at Kinshasa, Zaire from 25 to 28 July 1988.

Two major activities were also carried out in the field of industrial co-operation. The first activity relates to the preparation of 10 annual reports to the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs on the progress of implementation of the IDDA projects in the field of chemical, engineering, metal and agro-based industries. These were presented to the MULPOC meetings during the first quarter of 1989. The second was the preparation of a technical publication on survey of the status of agreed multinational core industrial projects within the context of the IDDA, as an attempt to identify the major bottle-necks to the progress in the implementation of IDDA projects.

The ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, jointly organized by the secretariat and UNIDO, in co-operation with the Government of Zimbabwe and the OAU, was held in

Harare, Zimbabwe from 29 to 31 May 1989. The main objective of the meeting was to review, on the basis of the report of the preceding meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, progress made towards the industrialization of African countries, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the programme for the IDDA and the role of industry in the recovery and development of Africa.

The following documents were prepared for the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, held in Harare from 22 to 26 May 1989: (a) eighth joint progress report by the secretariats of ECA, the OAU and UNIDO on the implementation of the IDDA; Part 2: Impact of selected IDDA projects, constraints encountered, and proposals to accelerate the implementation of the programme for the IDDA, Part 1: Actions carried out by the secretariats towards the implementation of the programme for the IDDA; (b) report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on progress made in the implementation of measures to promote the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF); (c) report on the measures to strengthen the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM); (d) report on programmes and activities in African countries in the context of UN-PAAERD (e) report on the implementation of UN-PAAERD with respect to food processing industries; (f) survey of pulp and paper industries and projects in Africa; (g) prospects for the rationalization and development of pulp and paper industry in Africa. These documents formed the basis for the African common position at the third General Conference of UNIDO adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Four issues of a technical publication entitled "Focus on Africa Industry" (volume I, No. 2; volume II, Nos. 1 and 2, and volume III, No. 1) were published during the biennium. The publications highlighted the current industrialization problems and the need for new approaches for industrial development in Africa.

Activities in the field of general institution building were centred on providing support services to ARCEDEM, preparing and servicing the meetings of subregional and sectoral sub-committees on the IDDA. As regards support services to ARCEDEM, the activities of the secretariat were concentrated on backstopping the Centre in preparing for and conducting seminars and study tours, training courses at the headquarters in Ibadan, Nigeria and in procurement of hand tools, machines and equipment for different workshops. In this connection, a seminar on design and manufacturing of machinery in industrial equipment in Africa was organized in Annaba, Algeria from 7 to 10 February 1988 with a view to familiarizing African participants with policies, practices, methods and techniques of engineering design and manufacturing in Algeria. Similarly, a workshop/study tour on core metallurgical industries was organized in Hungary from 8 to 21 October 1989 for ARCEDEM trainees.

Consultancy services provided to ARCEDEM in 1988 concerned the preparation of two economic studies and market surveys on potentials for consultancy needs/requirements of African countries with a view to assisting the Centre in the establishment of a consultancy department to further enhance and complement the activities of existing departments within the Centre. Also, two feasibility studies for the creation of two national centres for engineering design and manufacturing in Benin and Sierra Leone, one design handbook to be used by these national centres and one report on the development of a training programme in the design and manufacturing of agricultural machinery and equipment were prepared in 1988.

In order to assist member States in the formulation and harmonization of their policies and strategies for the promotion of subregional and regional co-operation, five reports on the IDDA on co-operation in raw materials, technology, maintenance and manpower were prepared and presented to the meetings of subregional and sectoral sub-committees on the IDDA in connection with the meetings of MULPOCs held during the first quarter of 1989 in Dakar, Gisenyi, Malabo, Harare and Tangier.

Development of basic industries

This subprogramme is intended to promote the development of integrated basic industries supportive to other industries and economic sectors, in particular the agricultural sector which is accorded the highest priority in the UN-PAAERD.

In the chemical subsector, a draft technical publication on the application of research findings in the development of pharmaceutical industries on the basis of indigenous raw materials was prepared. The draft was reviewed and finalized at an ad hoc expert group meeting held in Addis Ababa from 12 to 16 December 1988. The publication is intended to serve as a spring board for the development of processing medicinal plants into drugs in Africa. It is hoped that, provided funds would be made available, it will be followed up by converting an existing R & D-cum-processing unit into a demonstration-cum-training centre and a study tour. Advisory service missions were also fielded to Rwanda and Burundi during the fourth quarter of 1987. The report of the missions "Potentialité pour la production d'engrais dans les pays de la communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL)" was prepared in 1988 and used as input to the second special session of Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State. Similarly, an advisory mission on the possibilities of establishing a joint Burkina Faso/Niger pesticide formulation plant was carried out in the Niger (13-22 April 1989).

With respect to the engineering subsector, a subregional report (in four volumes) on existing engineering industries in PTA countries was completed and distributed. Subsequently, four model pre-feasibility reports, one each on agricultural machinery, equipment and tractors; low-cost engine-driven road transport vehicles; machine tools; and spare parts, were also completed and distributed. They were subsequently presented at the ninth meeting of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation of PTA (31 October 1989, Lusaka). The model pre-feasibility reports are expected to provide member States with techno-economic data and information in usable forms and facilitate decision-making on follow-up activities on the industries concerned in the form of feasibility or related studies.

In line with the priority given to agricultural inputs by the UN-PAAERD, technical publications were prepared and workshops/study tours organized on agricultural tools, implements and machinery. The publications comprised the improvement of the agricultural equipment maintenance capacity and manufacture of agricultural tools, implements and machinery, one each for West and North Africa. Both groups of publications are expected to promote the proper utilization and local manufacture of such essential inputs with a view to increasing substantially agricultural productivity and production. The publications were discussed at two separate workshops in Lome, Togo from 21 to 26 November 1988 for West Africa, and in Tangier from 1 to 8 December 1989 for North Africa. Both workshops were immediately followed by study tours in Togo/Ghana and in Morocco respectively of institutions adapting, designing, prototype making and testing as well as manufacturing and maintaining agricultural tools, implements and machinery. The workshops and study tours have enabled the participants to exchange experiences within their respective subregions, and to get exposure in some of the designing, manufacturing and maintenance practices.

In the metal subsector, a technical publication on the rehabilitation of metal workshops for the production of spare parts was prepared. This publication is intended to encourage the rehabilitation and rationalization as well as the use of existing engineering and metallurgical workshops to produce selected spare parts and engineering quality metals required therein in order to improve the increasing shortage of spare parts.

Following requests from organizations three additional documents were prepared. The first was a report to the first Meeting of the Group of 77's Action Committee on Raw Materials on processing of

African raw materials into usable and tradeable products, held in Abuja, Nigeria in April 1989. The second was on problems and perspectives of intra-African co-operation policy in the field of metallurgy for the "Colloque international sur le theme: Problèmes et perspectives de l'industrie minière en Afrique" which took place in Paris from 12 to 14 September 1989. The third, a technical publication on manufacture of steel flat products, was undertaken at the initiative of the secretariat. It was prepared to highlight the need for the production of steel flat products in the development of the engineering industry in Africa.

Development of agro- and forest-based industries

As indicated earlier, a report on the implementation of the UN-PAAERD with respect to food-processing industries in African countries was prepared and presented at the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Harare. Also, a technical publication on the promotion of R & D and production and utilization of composite flours was completed. The objective of this publication is to bring to the attention of African countries new findings and breakthrough in the area of composite flour development for their utilization and application at national level in order to reduce the growing import of wheat. Advisory services missions were also fielded to the Niger (10-25 March 1988), Benin (27 March - 12 April 1988), Sao Tomé and Principe (25 April - 6 May 1988) and Guinea (14-30 January 1989) with a view to advising the Governments of these countries on the formulation of policies and strategies for the establishment of viable national composite flour programme.

The secretariat also participated at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture - UNICEF International Experts Group Meeting on Exchange of Technologies for Cassava Processing Equipment and Food Products held in Ibadan, Nigeria from 13 to 19 April 1988. During the meeting, the secretariat presented to participants some new cassava processing technologies currently experienced as well as the role of ECA in the field of TCDC in cassava processing.

Two studies on pulp and paper, mainly based on missions undertaken in a number of countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, were carried out, namely a survey of the pulp and paper industries and projects in Africa, and prospects for the rationalization and development of the pulp and paper industry in Africa. The two studies were presented at the ninth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. They were intended to lead to proposals on upgrading and/or expanding existing facilities and on the establishment of new ones.

Development of small-scale industries

Activities carried out by the secretariat during the biennium under this subprogramme aimed specifically at assisting member countries in the formulation of policies, strategies and supportive measures for the development and promotion of industrial entrepreneurial capabilities for small-scale industries. With respect to policies and institutions for small-scale industries, the thrust of activities were directed at the preparation and dissemination of three manuals on investment promotion, mobilization of investment resources and development of entrepreneurial capabilities for small-scale industries. On the basis of information and data collected from selected member States, the three manuals were intended to evaluate existing policies, strategies and incentive measures, identify problems and constraints and propose measures for promotion of investment and development of entrepreneurial capabilities for small-scale industries. The secretariat also participated in the fifth International Workshop on Planning and Management of Small-scale Rural and Cottage Industries organized in Cairo from 23 to 27 January 1989 and presented a report on "ECA and the development of small-scale industries in Africa".

In order to assist African entrepreneurs in small-scale industries to improve their capabilities, two portfolios of project profiles on small-scale industrial projects for entrepreneurs were prepared during the biennium in the field of agro- and agro-allied small-scale industries. The first edition was issued in 1988 while the second edition was finalized after presentation at the regional seminar for entrepreneurs in agro- and agro-allied small-scale industries held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 11 to 15 December 1989.

On behalf of UNIDO, the secretariat undertook several missions in the West, Central and Eastern and Southern African subregions and prepared two documents for each subregion on: (a) revised integrated industrial promotion programme; and (b) subregional industrial co-operation in the field of training, consultancy services and entrepreneurial capabilities. The secretariat presented the documents to the subregional meetings organized by UNIDO in 1989 in the three subregions. The secretariat also assisted UNIDO in the field of food-processing industries. The ECA, OAU and UNIDO secretariats jointly prepared and serviced the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

The ninth meeting of the joint Committee of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO secretariats on the implementation of the programme for the IDDA within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action was held in Addis Ababa from 8 to 10 February 1989. The meeting identified items and working papers to be prepared for the ninth meeting of the Conference. The joint Committee of the three secretariats participated in the third General Conference of UNIDO and provided the necessary support to the African Group in discussions related to Africa's industrialization, especially the implementation of the IDDA programme.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE IN AFRICA

The programme for the biennium under consideration consisted of the following subprogrammes: (a) domestic trade and finance; (b) intra-African trade; (c) trade with non-African countries; (d) international financial and monetary policies; and (e) activities of transnational corporations.

Domestic trade and finance

The main activities in this subprogramme included the servicing of the tenth Conference of African Ministers of Trade which was held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 18 November 1989. The report submitted to the Conference under this subprogramme was entitled "Alternative patterns of domestic trade structures and mechanisms for the establishment of more rational distribution channels" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/14) which analysed the major problems encountered in promoting domestic trade and recommended the necessary policy measures to be adopted to alleviate current problems faced in that field. As a follow-up to guidelines and recommendations spelled out in the Lagos Plan of Action, a technical publication on consumer goods and marketing channels for promoting domestic production was prepared. The technical publication is distributed to senior officials in ministries of trade with a view to helping them identify problems and to adopt specific policy measures and recommendations contained therein to alleviate problems relating to marketing channels for consumer goods and optimize the role of domestic trade in the development process of their countries. A report entitled "The role and contribution of African women in domestic trade" (E/ECA/TRADE/88/3) was also prepared and submitted to the Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in Trade and Commerce which was held in Niamey from 31 March to 2 April 1988.

Intra-African trade

The secretariat undertook a number of activities under this subprogramme to assist member States in removing the major obstacles to the promotion of intra-African trade. A report by the secretariat entitled "Intra-African trade: Situation, problems and prospects" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/15) was submitted to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. This document addressed the chronic problems that have hindered the promotion of intra-African trade especially the non-alignment of production and consumption patterns and structural bottle-necks of varying nature. It also pointed to various policy measures that could be taken by member States in order to expand intra-African trade which included, inter alia, specific financial, legislative and institutional measures. As executing agency of the UNDP-financed project on assistance to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) (RAF/85/008), the secretariat produced two technical papers on (a) simplification and harmonization of trade documents and customs procedures within ECCAS member States, and (b) transit trade and transit facilities in the Central African subregion which were presented to the ECCAS secretariat for consideration by its appropriate organs. During the biennium, the secretariat also assisted the North African countries in their efforts to set up a Preferential Trade Area (PTA). To this end, a report on the establishment of a PTA for the North African countries (E/ECA/TRADE/88/6) was submitted to the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC. In order to assist member States in undertaking measures to simplify trade documentation and to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers, the secretariat prepared two technical publications on a "Manual on standardization and harmonization of intra-African trade documentation and procedures" and a "Compendium of trade legislations, rules, regulations and practices, including tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra-African trade". The secretariat also undertook an advisory mission to selected North African countries in the context of multilateral trade negotiations on the reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

In the field of trade information, marketing and trade promotion, the secretariat carried out the following activities: as a follow-up to the first Regional Symposium on African State Trading Organizations (STOs) organized by the secretariat in Addis Ababa in March 1987, a joint ECA/International Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) project was approved by UNDP for financing. Resources available through this project were used to supplement regular budget resources and the following activities were undertaken during the biennium under review; (a) two (one each for English- and French-speaking African countries Top Management Seminars on Management and Development of STOs for Sub-Saharan African Countries, held in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia from 5 to 10 June 1989; (b) a symposium on reform and restructuring of African State Trading Organizations was organized in Port Louis, Mauritius from 23 to 28 October 1989. A report on the structures and management of African STOs (E/ECA/TRADE/89/18) was submitted to the tenth Conference of African Ministers of Trade.

With a view to assisting the African business community in their trade information requirements and focusing on the expansion and development of intra-African trade, the secretariat continued publishing regularly its periodicals - the "African Trade Bulletin" and "FLASH on Trade Opportunities".

Trade with non-African countries

The situation in the area of Africa's external trade continued to be characterized by the commodity crisis that has had widespread negative effects on African economies in terms of steady erosion of export incomes and increased balance-of-payments difficulties. Africa's efforts to expand its trade both with the traditional and non-traditional partners have been frustrated by escalating protectionist measures as well as structural rigidities on the production side. Therefore, the activities of the secretariat during this period concentrated mainly on providing technical assistance to member States in the following areas: (a) pursuing policies aimed at halting or reversing the declining export incomes, including in particular restructuring and diversifying Africa's external trade; (b) increasing the effectiveness of Africa's participation in international negotiations with a view to removing protectionist barriers, both tariff and non-tariff, to African manufactured and processed goods in the industrialized economies of the OECD and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe; and (c) intensifying trade expansion policies with other developing regions within the framework of ECDC.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade discussed a document entitled "The Addis Ababa Strategies for Revitalizing Africa's Trade Recovery and Growth in the 1990s" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/25) and postponed the adoption of the document to the first half of 1990 to use it as a guiding framework for operationalizing the trade-related measures contained in the Lagos Plan of Action with a view to expanding and restructuring Africa's trade for the next decade. A number of other reports were presented to the Conference, including "Report on trends in interregional trade between Africa and other developing countries" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/9), "The implementation of the Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/12) and "Recent developments in the situation of trade relations between Africa and China" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/24). In reviewing issues related to the declining trends of Africa's commodity exports and in making recommendations for their improvement, a report was also submitted to the Conference on the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities (E/ECA/TRADE/89/17).

The secretariat provided technical assistance to member States in the course of a number of important international negotiations. Thus, in the area of negotiations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Economic Community (EEC) for the adoption of the Lome IV Convention, the secretariat presented a working document (E/ECA/TRADE/88/12) to the ACP/EEC seminar on a successor arrangement to the Lome III Convention. At the request of the ACP secretariat, another paper entitled "Issues of major importance to African countries to be considered in the negotiations for a successor agreement to the Lome III Convention" (E/ECA/TRADE/88/15) was prepared and submitted to the Chairman of African Ambassadors in Brussels. This paper, along with several advisory service missions, contributed to the finalization of the Negotiating Memorandum of the ACP Group.

Pursuant to the resolution of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, the secretariat assisted member States in increasing the efficiency of their participation in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under the auspices of GATT. Within the framework of the joint UNCTAD/ECA project, the secretariat serviced a seminar for West and Central African subregions in Lome from 6 to 8 February 1989 dedicated to reviewing the outcome of the Montreal Ministerial Meeting and devising strategies for the final phase of the Uruguay Round.

In the area of trade expansion between African countries on the one hand, and socialist countries as well as other developing regions on the other, the following studies were prepared by the secretariat: "Mechanisms of facilitating trade between African countries and China" (E/ECA/TRADE/89/7)" and "Prospects and problems of promoting and expanding interregional trade between Africa and other developing regions" (E/ECA/TRADE/88/21).

International financial and monetary policies

The African monetary and financial situation continued to deteriorate due to the collapse of commodity prices, the reduction in capital flows to developing African countries, instability in exchange rates of major currencies and rising protectionism by the industrialized countries. The international environment remained unfavourable to the African developing countries and, as a result, growth-oriented development efforts were frustrated by a vicious interaction between excruciating poverty and low levels of productivity in an environment characterized by serious deficiencies in basic infrastructure, capital, research capabilities, technological know-how and skilled human resources. Several other problems such as inflationary pressures, instability of export earnings, balance-of-payments deficits, rising debt burden and a host of other exogenous factors which have a bearing on the economic performance of Africa served to aggravate the crisis. It is in this context that the secretariat found that African countries trapped in short-term stabilization and adjustment programmes needed to elaborate new concepts for the implementation of AAF-SAP. The main reason was that the conventional structural adjustment programmes had not achieved their objectives. It was therefore clear that, both on theoretical and empirical grounds, the conventional SAPs were inadequate in addressing the real causes of economic, financial and social problems facing African countries.

The secretariat serviced the following meetings:

(a) The third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance held in Blantyre from 6 to 8 March 1989; and

(b) The joint meeting of African Ministers of Economic Development and Planning and Ministers of Finance on the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation.

The third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance which was attended not only by Ministers of Finance but also by representatives of multilateral financial and development institutions considered at length the structure of the African economy and Africa's long-term development objectives as defined in the Lagos Plan of Action. The meeting recognized in particular that conventional SAPs had failed to take into account the social dimension and global development objectives of Africa. A document entitled "An alternative system of external resources management" was presented to the meeting.

The meeting concluded that the overall framework for adjustment with transformation was a sound approach to implementing Africa's development strategy. Such a framework would go a long way in assisting African countries to articulate their national programmes of adjustment with transformation and to serve as a basis for negotiations with multilateral and bilateral partners. The framework was submitted to a joint meeting of African Ministers of Economic Development and Planning and Ministers of Finance on AAF-SAP held in Addis Ababa on 10 April 1989. The meeting adopted resolutions on the subject, in order to assist African countries, individually as well as collectively, in formulating country programmes that integrate adjustment with transformation and serve as a basis of negotiating such programmes, thereby ensuring self-sustained development with equity.

External debt-servicing burdens had continued to render SAPs difficult to implement. Debt management therefore constituted one of the most vital elements in the transformation process. It was for this reason that the secretariat attached very great importance to the management of the debt crisis and to the formulation of policies that would help in the transformation of the economies. Unless the debt problem was adequately addressed, the current recovery efforts would not succeed. In this regard, the secretariat made viable proposals towards a solution to the African external debt problem in which the revival of economic growth and the restoration of a viable external payments position were considered to be crucial. These were contained in documents E/ECA/PSD.5/3 entitled "Africa's debt problem: Measurement, management and development implications" and document E/ECA/TRADE/88/18 entitled "Alternative systems of external flows including external debt management".

The secretariat, in collaboration with the OAU, ACMS and ADB, organized an international seminar on the African common position on Africa's external debt crisis, held in Cairo from 28 to 30 August 1989. The secretariat also organized and serviced a meeting of prominent experts from both within and outside the continent which reviewed the outstanding issues regarding the establishment of an African Monetary Fund (AMF). The issues were the following: (a) capital of the Fund (the size of the initial authorized capital; the currency in which subscriptions should be paid and whether part of such subscriptions should be paid in national currencies); (b) determination of the size of the Board of Executive Directors; (c) determination of eligibility of membership in the Fund; (d) whether or not to allow external participation in the membership of the Fund.

The secretariat serviced an extraordinary meeting of Governors of African Central Banks on the establishment of an AMF which was held at the ADB headquarters in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, on 4 June 1988.

Pursuant to the decision of the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance to reactivate and enlarge the Libreville Committee, the first meeting of the Enlarged Ministerial Committee of Libreville was held in Addis Ababa on 11 and 12 April 1989 in order to review outstanding issues and to devise appropriate measures for accelerating the process towards the establishment of the AMF.

Transnational corporations in Africa

During the biennium, the Joint ECA/UNCTC Unit on TNCs, established by the Centre on Transnational Corporations and ECA, focused its efforts on research on TNCs within the context of the UN-PAAERD, with particular emphasis on the following issues:

(a) Food-processing industry in Africa: The secretariat completed case studies on the role of TNCs in the food-processing industry in selected African countries (i.e., Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Somalia). These studies are intended to strengthen the capability of African developing countries in dealing with matters related to TNCs in the key sectors of major concern to African countries;

(b) Intra-African economic co-operation: The secretariat prepared a study on the role of TNCs in African regional co-operation based on existing country experience of the Central African region (UDEAC). The main purpose of the study was to analyse African strategies and policy options relating to negotiations with TNCs operating within the boundaries of economic integration groupings. The Joint Unit also initiated two case studies on the regional arrangements relating to foreign investments in Africa;

(c) African development financing: The secretariat completed four case studies on the role of TNCs in African development financing in selected African countries (i.e., Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Niger and Togo). The main objectives of these studies were as follows: (i) examination of policies on foreign private investment and assessment of the role of institutional framework in connection with development financing; (ii) analysis of current role of foreign private investment in the major economic sectors and identification of areas and products with potential for further developments; and (iii) evaluation of the impact of past and present flows of private investment on the national structural changes and proposals on policy options to be taken in order to improve the existing situations.

A number of research studies were undertaken by the secretariat in connection with the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade which included, inter alia, the following:

(a) Production of oil and petroleum products in Africa: a technical study on the role of TNCs in technology transfer in petrochemical industries in North Africa with special reference to Algeria which assessed the impact and implications of the activities of TNCs in petrochemical industries in developing African countries and examined the effectiveness of contracts and agreements between host countries and TNCs on matters related to technology transfer; and outlined the major problems facing African countries in connection with the production of petroleum products, especially the acquisition of technology in this specific sector;

(b) Integration of women in African development: a research study on the determinants of infant feeding practices in selected African countries (i.e., Ethiopia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) which is part of the objectives of the Joint Unit to enhance the awareness and understanding of African countries as regards the implications of TNCs activities on some social development issues such as infant feeding.

The secretariat also initiated a study on the development of African national information systems on TNCs in which it is planned to provide recommendations on policy options and alternatives with a view to assisting African countries in taking appropriate measures for dealing with TNCs in this particular area.

With regard to information analysis and dissemination, Transnational Focus, No. 5 was issued. This publication, together with other publications from the UNCTC, including the CTC Reporter, are widely distributed in the region.

The developing information on foreign direct investment was also given prominence in line with the objective of publishing a Directory on TNCs by the Centre. To that end, the Joint Unit, in collaboration with PADIS, has started to collect all available macro and micro data relating to the main TNCs operations in the African region.

The secretariat participated in a number of regional workshops organized by the Centre (i.e., African Regional Workshop on Technology Transfer Through TNCs; Regional Workshop on Toxic and Hazardous Wastes; seminar on development of a programme on TNCs for African universities). These workshops were attended by high-level officials and by senior representatives from many African countries.

The Joint Unit, as usual, also contributed actively to the in-house training activities organized by the ECA secretariat for Namibian students by providing lectures on matters related to TNCs.

The Joint Unit, acting as the focal point of UNCTC involvement in Africa, followed closely specific activities related to technical assistance and advisory services to be implemented by ECA's substantive divisions in collaboration with the Centre (i.e., Compendium on foreign direct investment in intra-African trade; acquisition of new technology by African countries; hotel management and role of TNCs).

A number of missions were mounted to selected African countries, including Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Niger, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Malawi and Zambia. The purpose of such missions was to review issues relating to the development of national information systems on TNCs, to assess the role of TNCs in development financing in Africa and to review issues relating to TNCs activities in specific areas such as regional co-operation arrangements relating to TNCs.

NATURAL RESOURCES

During the biennium, the secretariat implemented the natural resources programme under three subprogrammes: (a) mineral resources; (b) water resources; and (c) cartography and remote sensing.

Mineral resources

The secretariat continued its assistance to member States on technical, managerial, legal and economic aspects of mineral exploration, development and utilization, carried out surveys on mineral commodities within the framework of the ongoing inventory of African mineral resources, and reviewed the general situation of the African mining sector, as the main item of the third Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development and Utilization in Africa, which took place in Kampala in June 1988.

The secretariat also provided assistance to the two multinational mineral resources development centres, one based in Brazzaville, the Congo, for the Central African subregion and the other in Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, for the Eastern and Southern African subregion, and with the co-operation of ECOWAS, prepared a project document on the establishment of a similar centre in West Africa.

At the request of the Government of Guinea, the secretariat undertook a survey aimed at improving small-scale gold mining in the country. A preliminary report was prepared and terms of reference for an in-depth study set up to include the assessment of gold production in Guinea, trade policies and suggestions for improving this sector.

The secretariat also carried out a survey and prepared a preliminary report on trona in Chad. The survey will be followed by field visits to extraction sites of that commodity.

In Equatorial Guinea, the secretariat compiled technical reports from data and information available at the Ministry of Mines and identified some projects, including one on small-scale gold mining industry. The Government also requested ECA to review its mining legislation, and that work is in progress.

With respect to the inventory of mineral resources in Africa, two technical publications were produced during the biennium under review. One, entitled "Burnt dolomite and lime cement production, consumption and future requirements in Africa until the year 2000", analysed the technical aspects of lime production technology and the types of installation available on the continent and provided up-to-date information on the most advanced plant designs with the best performance rates, which would be suitable to revitalize Africa's lime industry, particularly in the light of expected growth in consumption by the year 2000. The second publication focused on "Recent developments in the field of production, processing, manufacturing and products of bauxite and alumina".

With regard to research and information on mineral resources development and utilization in Africa, the secretariat published a document on "Iron in Africa" which assessed the continent's iron ore production, and examined the trade of this commodity as well as the growth trend of the iron sector in Africa.

Concerning the multinational mineral resources development centres, the secretariat carried out an evaluation mission on performance, capabilities and constraints of the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC). The mission reviewed the causes of low and poor support from member States, and recommended a number of measures to generate renewed interest in the Centre. Among the recommendations, the need to review the Centre's recruitment policy, its financial rules, and to strengthen its technical staff, were emphasized.

Regarding the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the secretariat pursued its assistance to the institution with emphasis on the preparatory work for the construction of laboratories and other infrastructure. The construction of chemical, mineral processing, industrial minerals and rock mechanics laboratories as well as the unit to house the library and documentation unit began in September 1989 and will last for one year. ECA also assisted in servicing the meetings of the Capital Development Committee set up by the ESAMRDC Governing Council for the construction of the laboratories.

The secretariat serviced the third Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development and Utilization in Africa in Kampala in June 1988. The Conference reviewed, inter alia, reports on activities in each member State, subregional centres and international organizations with regard to development in the African mining sector. It also reviewed national mineral development policies in Africa and their effect on intra-African co-operation in mineral resources development; examined the possibility of establishing African associations concerned with specific minerals, regional survey of copper and aluminium fabricating facilities and prospects in Africa, and the development of the African mineral sector during the period 1985 to 1987 and prospects beyond the 1990s.

The Conference recommended the establishment of mineral resources development centres in the West and North African subregions; the organization by ECA of a seminar on the small-scale mining of precious and semi-precious minerals in order to define a strategy for a positive growth of this sector; the preparation of a detailed survey on copper and aluminium, with the participation of producers, fabricators and consumers; making further contacts with ADB and BADEA on how these two institutions could support mineral development projects in Africa. With regard to sea-bed mining, the Conference recommended the participation of African countries in the ongoing negotiations of the Preparatory Commission of the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, to ensure the preservation of the fundamental concept of the equitable sharing of financial benefits accruing from the commercial exploitation of the common heritage resources and the establishment of the modalities for the payment of financial compensation or the implementation of other means of compensation, including economic adjustments systems, so as to investigate the adverse impact of mining the resources of the sea-bed on the economies of African land-based minerals producers.

Water resources

In the field of water resources, the secretariat provided advisory services to Lesotho on the implications of its Highlands Water Project involving large-scale water transfer across its borders, and multi-sectoral development programmes such as hydropower and integrated rural development. ECA participated at the follow-up meeting to the sixth Round-table Conference (27 February to 1 March 1989) at which the progress of the project was reviewed and financial and technical assistance was solicited from financing institutions, bilateral donors and the United Nations system of organizations.

The secretariat, through its participation at a meeting of a multidisciplinary working group of experts from 6 to 12 April 1988, assisted in drawing up the terms of reference for the preparation of a master plan to save Lake Chad, which had shrank to about one-tenth of its normal size following the drought of the 1970s-1980s and to enhance the development of resources in the basin through rational use of land and water resources. In November 1988, when the concept of water transfer from Congo/Zaire to Lake Chad and the proposed master plan were submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the secretariat assisted in making a critical review and provided technical advice on the yimplications of the water transfer and on how the master plan and the development strategies should be perceived.

In April 1988, ECA assisted in arranging an informal meeting to facilitate consultation among Nile Basin States. An aide-mémoire (ECA/NRD/NBS/1) entitled Development of the Nile river basin was prepared as a background document. The paper highlighted the potentials for multi-sectoral development in such fields as irrigation, hydropower, fisheries and livestock. It gave an account of the present situation and of the possible measures which could be taken to tap the resources for the social and economic benefit of the populations through collaborative efforts. The countries were also assured of possible assistance by UNDP for joint development programmes such as might evolve in the process of co-operative arrangements.

The Nile basin countries at the informal consultation requested that another meeting be arranged to facilitate further discussion. In response, ECA in co-operation with UNDP, assisted in planning and convening a ministerial meeting on 10 January 1989 in which eight countries, with one exception, participated. The meeting, among other things, considered and approved the launching of an ECA/UNDP fact-finding mission to the basin States and requested that this be preceded by a meeting of technical experts to study and finalize the draft terms of reference for the mission. Accordingly, ECA and UNDP organized a meeting for the technical experts in Kampala from 5 to 8 February 1989, at which the terms of reference were finalized.

The fact-finding mission was launched in May/June 1989 and visited eight countries. Projects were identified and a draft report - Nile Basin Integrated Development Fact-finding Mission Report - was prepared. ECA and UNDP continued to provide technical and financial support and organized a workshop in October 1989, for the HYDROMET technical experts for the Nile to appraise and make a critical review of the mission's report. However, the review of the report was deferred to enable governments to react to comments submitted by Ethiopia on the mission's terms of reference and its draft report. A meeting of the technical committee of the HYDROMET survey project is expected to take place in March 1990 to consider all comments by governments and revise the draft report.

The secretariat also assisted the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) in the formulation and finalization of a project for a study geared toward the appraisal and evaluation of the experiences of river basin development in Africa. The results are expected to help OMVS in developing a realistic and integrated approach in planning the future development of the Senegal basin.

The secretariat prepared a number of documents and technical publications in order to assist with the adoption of new approaches and thus enhance progress in the implementation of water resources programmes. Two documents were prepared for the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC in February 1989. The first was on the strategy for the development of water resources in drought-prone countries of the subregion (ECA/MULPOC/NIA/89/XI/11) and the second on cost-recovery, operation and maintenance strategies for community water supply in rural areas (ECA/MULPOC/NIA/89/XI/13).

A document on "Key issues concerning the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in Africa" (E/ECA/CM.14/10) was submitted to the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1988. The document reviewed the progress of water resources development and the constraints that were being encountered, the issue of planning for the sector, and stressed that in order to make progress in the 1990s, renewed efforts were needed at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

The secretariat introduced an information bulletin on water resources activities in Africa in response to a recommendation made by the regional meeting on socio-economic and policy aspects on water resources management, held in 1986. Two bulletins, one each in 1988 and 1989, have been produced and widely distributed. The objective of the bulletin is to keep technicians, engineers, planners and administrators abreast of new developments, techniques and strategies for the development of water resources in Africa.

As a result of the poor performance of the African region in achieving the targets of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD), the secretariat identified areas where policy and strategy review could lead to improved performance in the 1990s. One such area is the rural sector performance during the decade. In this respect, a paper on the "Economic aspects of rural water supply" was prepared for distribution to African Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as to United Nations organizations and other international institutions. The paper assesses the present situation in water supply and highlights the economic aspects in the development of the sector, namely the inappropriate linkages between macro-economic planning on the one hand and water sector planning and project planning at the micro-economic level on the other.

An interregional meeting on river and lake basin development with emphasis on the African region was organized and convened jointly by ECA and DTCD in Addis Ababa from 10 to 15 October 1989. The meeting was attended by a large number of experts and representatives from national and intergovernmental organizations, bilateral funding institutions and international organizations. The meeting considered the economic and technical aspects involved in river basin development, how the river basin institutions could attract donor assistance, and drew up a series of recommendations to enhance the role of river basin development in Africa.

Cartography and remote sensing

The activities of the secretariat during the biennium remained focused on: (a) institutional capability development and programme co-ordination in cartography and remote sensing; (b) geographic information systems and services; and (c) technical publication of cartographic inventory atlas for Africa in the form of index sheets of basic scientific data for economic planning and socio-economic development. These activities were relevant to the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes, in particular the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, APPER and the UN-PAAERD. These activities helped in increasing knowledge of the natural resources in the continent and provided a sound basis for judicious planning, rational development and management of the resources.

In the area of institutional capability development, activities were concentrated on provision of technical advisory services to member States and the multinational (ECA-sponsored regional) institutions. These took the form of appraisal of the national cartographic and/or remote sensing capabilities including manpower development, adequacy or otherwise of the available equipment as well as infrastructural facilities for production. As regards the multinational institutions, assistance was given in the formulation of projects, mobilization of resources and subsequent monitoring of implementation which enabled them to respond better to the cartographic and remote sensing needs of the member States than the previous biennium, and to provide specialized services in aerial photography, thematic mapping, user-assistance facilities and training of member States' nationals in remote sensing technology and applications to planning and development of natural resources.

In this regard, the secretariat undertook appraisal missions to Chad, the Gambia and Malawi. The mission to Chad was in fulfilment of the call on the secretariat and the international community by the Chadian representatives during the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1986, to assist in setting up a viable national cartographic and remote sensing unit. During the period under review, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi, Kenya and the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS), Ile-Ife, Nigeria, were assisted in formulating projects for financing by UNDP during its Fourth Regional Programming Cycle for Africa (1987-1991). The Centres received preparatory assistance grants of $US 72,750 and $US 300,000 respectively during the first half of the cycle. The revised full-scale project documents have been tabled for consideration by UNDP during the second half of the cycle.

The secretariat assisted the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS), based in Algiers, Algeria in convening the meetings of its Executive Committee in September 1988 and in July 1989, and in reviewing its triennial programme budget for 1988-1991 which was subsequently approved by its Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

With regard to programme co-ordination, the secretariat convened the annual meeting of the chief executives of the regional remote sensing centres at RCSSMRS headquarters in Nairobi from 5 to 7 December 1988 at which the rationalization and harmonization of their training programmes were extensively discussed and their training curricula reviewed, so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts. As part of the United Nations system, the secretariat submitted a report on the activities of the African region that relate to assistance to developing countries in the practical application of space technology in the fields of remote sensing, meteorology and communications as its contribution to the Secretary-General's report on "Co-ordination of Outer Space Activities within the United Nations System: Programmes of Work for 1990-1991 and Future Years", requested by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

The secretariat participated in the meetings of the four institutions, namely RCSSMRS, RECTAS and the Regional Remote Sensing Centre in Ouagadougou, AOCRS which co-operate closely in the fields of cartography and remote sensing. It is to be noted that the institutions have, at most times, been financially weak and unable to implement, satisfactorily, their programmes of work and priority.

In this regard, the secretariat helped to revive support vitally needed for their survival and viability, and participated actively in the technical meetings of the governing councils of these institutions. It actively took part in both the organization and substantive servicing of a Conference of Ministers responsible for Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing which launched the second five-year development plan of RECTAS (1988-1992), held in Dakar, Senegal in February 1989. The Governments of member States which attended the Conference and representatives of potential donors, pledged support for financial assistance to implement the plan. It also provided logistic support and direction for the achievement of the goals in the development plans by securing the agreements of the host countries of the Regional Centres at Ile-Ife and Nairobi to host, at ministerial level, the launching of the development plan fund and the mid-term review of second five-year development plans respectively.

The secretariat implemented ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 602 (XXII) concerning the merger of the African Association of Cartography and the African Remote Sensing Council for more effectiveness and better co-ordination of their activities. It organized and substantively serviced the meeting of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries at which the merger, under the name African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing, was effected in February 1988. The Government of Algeria is hosting the headquarters of the Organization in Algiers.

The secretariat also convened and substantively serviced the seventh United Nations Regional Cartography Conference for Africa which was hosted by the Government of Burkina Faso in Ouagadougou from 6 to 11 September 1989. The Conference reviewed the contribution of cartography and remote sensing to measures for accelerated implementation of the economic recovery programmes and charted a course of action for improving the geographical information data base in the 1990s. Interests of international organizations which attended the Conference were secured towards the development of cartography in Africa and, in particular, in mobilizing resources for the establishment of national hydrographic units for the preparation of up-to-date surveys and nautical charts, the lack of which seriously retards the economic development of African maritime countries not only in respect of the safety of shipping but also in the protection of the marine environment and coastal ecology, the improvement of port facilities, the development of fishery industries and the exploitation of off-shore hydrocarbons and other non-renewable marine resources, the growth of tourism and recreational maritime activities and the delimitation of off-shore maritime boundaries.

Two accessions lists - one for each year of the biennium - were published and distributed to correspondents of the Map Documentation and Reference Centre. Compilation of data for volume II of the catalogue of maps and charts received by the secretariat during this period was completed in the second half of December 1989 and will be published in the first quarter of 1990.

As regards dissemination of information, four exhibitions of maps and charts depicting ECA activities and projects were mounted during the biennium: one in Niamey in March/April 1988 during the thirtieth anniversary of the Commission; a second in Kampala in June 1988 on the occasion of the third Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development and Utilization in Africa; another in Kinshasa in July 1988 during the fifth OAU All-Africa Trade Fair; and the fourth in Dakar in November 1988 during the African Population Conference. These exhibitions served as media of useful information both to planners and the general public.

The secretariat published the atlas of the revised index sheets of Block "E" of the cartographic inventory for Africa in November 1989 and distributed one copy to each member State. As a result of limited resources, publication was on hard cover as against the original intention of publishing in translucent sheets which will permit overlay of several related sheets for some specific studies and planning. It has not been possible, however, to publish the first edition of the entire atlas which consists of 12 blocks of index sheets, each containing 12 to 13 special topics on basic scientific data for resources planning and development. This scientific work was started in 1976 and the cartographic aspects were completed as far back as December 1982 but its publication in the format that will render the sheets useful for planning remains a dream still to be realized. Arrangements are under way to find resources for the publication of the first edition of the atlas which is long overdue for revision (second edition).

The secretariat carried out a succinct analysis of the available data on geodetic and gravimetric surveys, collected in the course of the cartographic inventory project for Africa, and prepared a paper on the current status of these surveys, highlighting their deficiencies and inadequacy for economic planning and development for presentation at the fourth workshop of the Commission for Geodesy in Africa (CGA) which will take place in Tunis, Tunisia in May 1990.

ENERGY AND DEVELOPMENT

The main activities of the programme during the biennium were aimed at assisting member States in the development of indigenous energy resources and in integration of energy policies into the overall socio-economic development and economic growth policies. As in the immediate past, the focus of the secretariat's energy programme was on measures to alleviate the energy problems of the region and provide assistance to member States for planning optimum development of the energy resources of the region. In this respect, the secretariat implemented activities in four major areas: (a) exploration, evaluation and development of energy resources in Africa; (b) integration of energy policy planning into overall socio-economic policy planning in African countries; (c) research, training and information; and (d) institution building.

In the area of exploration, evaluation and development of energy resources in Africa, reports and technical publications were prepared and submitted to the relevant intergovernmental organizations or distributed directly to member States. Thus, two reports on a study on the possibility of interconnection of the electrical grids in neighbouring States of CEPGL were prepared for the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC in February 1989 and the Follow-up Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC in March 1990. These reports stressed the need for co-operation between CEPGL member States in connecting electric power transmission lines across national borders and developing subregional electric power grids. Since peak loads vary among members of the Community, interconnection can provide both cost savings and greater assurance on availability of power. The report encourages member States to avoid the mistake of relying solely on their individual electric power plants.

In addition, two reports were prepared: the first on the exploration and development of coal in Madagascar, was prepared in 1988 and submitted to the Government of Madagascar. That report completes the series of country reports on coal undertaken by the secretariat since 1984. The report on coal in Madagascar is a systematic compilation of information and data on coal reserves in the country and supplements the country's efforts to substitute its environmentally destructive wood fuel consumption and the expensive oil imports for power generation.

The second report, prepared in 1989, was on exploration, exploitation, distribution and use of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) in some coastal and island States of Eastern and Southern Africa and in CEPGL countries. The publication analyses achievements by selected African countries over eight years of concerted action by governments in the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action. It also points out why the outlook for most renewable energy technologies is still very promising despite the little progress achieved thus far. It is hoped that the report will aid African Governments to adjust their expectations regarding the timing, size and contribution of each renewable energy source so that realistic long-term efforts can be maintained towards the achievement of the development objectives.

In the area of integration of energy policies and planning into overall socio-economic planning, advisory services were undertaken to Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, on the request of those countries. The purpose of the missions was to advise on the formulation of integrated energy policies and their integration into policies for overall development and economic growth. The reports of the missions containing the recommendations were submitted to the respective countries.

One report on possibilities for the local manufacture of electrical equipment, including parts and components of such equipment that can be used in the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy, was prepared in 1989 for the Follow-up Committee of the Council of Ministers and Commissioner of State of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC scheduled to meet in February 1990. The report identifies the kind and nature of parts and components which could be manufactured in existing facilities in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

A major technical publication on coal resources in Africa, their development and increased utilization was prepared in 1988. This publication constituted the final report of the project on coal and its content reflects the project's main objective, namely to render assistance and advice to African countries on the development and increased utilization of their abundantly available but grossly underutilized coal resources. The publication reviewed past experience of the member States and recommended measures to prevent the repetition of expensive mistakes.

Two publications of "Energy Review in Africa" were prepared in 1988 and 1989 and distributed to member States. These publications reviewed the status of conventional and new and renewable sources of energy with emphasis on coal and hydropower development. The status of energy planning and policy, energy management in African countries as well as energy production and consumption in 1984-1987 were also discussed in the publications.

As regards training, research and information, a seminar and study tour on energy planning was organized in the USSR for 29 energy experts from African countries. The participants reviewed the status of energy planning in the USSR and evaluated and assessed the achievements and constraints in energy planning encountered in African member States. The seminar and study tour was organized in place of training which should have been arranged in France for six experts in the field of conventional and new and renewable sources of energy.

The secretariat provided technical support to a subregional workshop for government officials in the development and increased utilization of coal resources in the SADCC subregion, held in Gaborone, Botswana from 28 November to 1 December 1988. The secretariat prepared and presented a paper on prospects for the development and increased utilization of coal resources in SADCC countries. This paper contained an updated inventory of coal resources in SADCC countries and described trends of coal production and trade. The purpose of the paper was to draw the attention of SADCC countries to the idea of promoting the production of African coal for intra-subregional and regional trade.

The Meeting of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of the African Nuclear Energy Commission, held in Addis Ababa in May 1989, was attended by representatives of 19 African member States and some observers. The meeting, which was organized as a follow-up to ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 572 (XXI), recommended the establishment of a technical advisory committee for the development of nuclear science and technology in Africa. This committee will serve as a means for co-ordinating the development of nuclear science and technology in Africa.

In co-operation with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the secretariat organized a seminar on women and new and renewable sources of energy in Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 October 1989. The seminar was attended by 18 participants from 13 African countries and 22 observers from United Nations organizations and bodies and non-governmental organizations. The seminar identified areas where women can make a significant contribution to the development of NRSE in Africa as well as provide a link between the government and funding agencies in order to facilitate the betterment of life of African women, particularly in the rural areas.

In the area of institution building, the secretariat continued to render support to member States on establishing the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE) in Burundi. In that respect, the secretariat substantively serviced the meetings of the Executive Board and Council of ARCSE in June 1988 and in July 1989. The 1988 meeting approved the recruitment of the Executive Director, the Chief Technical Advisor and the Director of Administration who assumed their duties in January 1989. The July meeting of the Executive Board and the December 1989 meeting of the Council approved the work programme of the Centre for the 1990-1991 biennium, staff rules and regulations and financial rules and regulations as well as the host country agreement. The issue of vacant posts was also discussed. Finally, the Council requested that efforts to obtain contributions from participating member States should be intensified.

POPULATION

During the biennium, the population programme continued to comprise three subprogrammes: (a) population policies and development planning; (b) demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development; and (c) regional training and research. The three broad objectives of the programme were to continue to address the problems expressed by African countries, as reflected in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population, as well as the UN-PAAERD. The activities accomplished by the secretariat during the biennium are described below by subprogramme.

Population policies and development planning

The four programme elements under this subprogramme were: (a) technical co-operation with countries and territories; (b) assessment of population policies in socio-economic development planning in Africa; (c) evaluation of the demographic impact of population programmes in African countries; and (d) integration of population variables and policies in development plans.

The secretariat provided advisory services in the formulation and implementation of relevant population policies and integration of population variables in development planning to Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The advisory service mission to Nigeria was to assist the Government in developing an action plan for implementing the strategies/measures of the population policy launched in April 1989. The mission associated the secretariat with the country's process of population policy development through providing an opportunity to share with appropriate government authorities, the possible areas where it could assist in fostering the implementation of the population policy.

In the case of the United Republic of Tanzania, the objective of the mission was to assist the Government in drawing up the interministerial linkages for implementing the recently formulated national population policy. The assistance of ECA in completing the process of policy development was instrumental in the formal launching of the policy document.

The UNFPA-funded project on regional advisory services continued to be geared towards four main areas, namely (a) needs assessment, project formulation, project evaluation and review; (b) analysis of demographic and related data and the integration of population into development planning and policy formulation; (c) training and human resource development; and (d) dissemination of population information through workshops, seminars, etc.

As regards needs assessment, project formulation, project evaluation and review four missions were undertaken in 1988 to Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Togo and five in 1989 to Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, the Niger and Seychelles. The participation of ECA demographic analysts in project preparation and implementation is thus being pursued but would be more efficient if the analyst is associated in the project from its planning stage.

Concerning the analysis of demographic data and the integration of population into development planning, seven missions were undertaken in 1988 to Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Ghana, Liberia and Togo. Côte d'Ivoire was also assisted in the enumeration of its population. In 1989, five similar missions were undertaken to Cameroon, the Congo, Liberia, the Niger and Swaziland. A mission was also undertaken to Malawi to participate in a seminar on population and development and to assist the University in the development of a population training programme. The advisers were also involved in various conferences and meetings, such as the national dissemination seminar in Burkina Faso.

Regarding training, two subregional workshops on data evaluation and analysis were held in Ghana in 1988 and in Côte d'Ivoire in 1989 for English- and French-speaking countries respectively. National workshops on census data analysis were held in Burkina Faso, Liberia and Swaziland in 1988. Assistance was given to the Governing Councils of both the Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) and IFORD in 1988; and a lecture mission was undertaken to RIPS in 1989. In recent years, there has been close involvement of local personnel in data analysis and preparation of the census reports of the member States with the ECA advisers guiding and assisting local experts. Unfortunately, inordinate delays in data processing and production were experienced in some countries.

The secretariat prepared two papers, one on status and prospects of population policies in ECA member States for policy-makers in the population field and the other on impact of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) programmes on fertility, infant and childhood mortality and maternal health. The paper on policies used data from the United Nations monitoring reports published to date and on the sixth United Nations population inquiry to review the status and prospects of population policies in ECA member States. After providing a background to population policy development in the region, the study overviews what is known about policies on population growth, fertility, spatial distribution and migration. Admittedly, more is known to date on the formulation of these policies than on their implementation. On this basis, the study then uses the "Guidelines for integrating population variables in development planning" (ECA, 1988) as a framework for suggesting a modus operandi for improving population policy formulation and implementation in the region during the 1990s.

The study on the impact of MCH/FP programmes on fertility, infant and childhood mortality and maternal health confirmed, once more, the impact of MCH/FP programmes on reducing fertility, infant and childhood mortality as well as maternal mortality. However, this impact differs from country to country, depending on the strength of programmes. Obviously, it appears that these should be expanded to reach larger segments of the population and respond to the needs for spacing or limiting births and for combatting sterility. The study also stresses the fact that a better assessment of the impact of the programmes requires devising a special mechanism for data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

On integration of population variables and policies in development plans, five papers were submitted to the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers held in March 1988. Drawing from the pertinent remarks on this session, the secretariat prepared a review paper on "relevant legislative instruments affecting the formulation and implementation of population policies". The review examined and analysed legislative instruments in the areas of explicit population policies, legal reforms and country statements relevant for guiding planners in the region with the identification and direction of policies. It revealed that legislation is a wealthy source of information to document the development of policies, but more work remains to be done to investigate this source on a more systematic and comprehensive basis.

Additionally, as part of this integration process, the Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN-Africa), funded by UNFPA was engaged in three main types of activities (i.e., network, publication and documentation and clearing-house activities).

Network activities included the integration of mass media agencies in the process of disseminating population information. To this end, a round-table meeting with mass media groups including PANA, URTNA and selected national news agencies was organized in Dakar in 1988 by POPIN-Africa. POPIN-Africa also participated in the UNESCO/UNFPA population awareness creation seminar for African journalists held in Yaounde in May 1989. The seminar provided a useful forum for discussing programmes and the possibilities of engaging the expertise of journalists and mass media groups in population information diffusion.

Following the recommendations of the second Advisory Committee meeting in November 1987, a POPIN-Africa technical working group (PAT) was established in 1988 to advise on the technical functions of POPIN-Africa. The first PAT working group annual meeting was held in November 1988 to consider a set of papers on computerization and processing of documents and related issues. The second PAT meeting was held in December 1989. A similar working group on dissemination and diffusion of population (PAWID) was established in October 1989.

An important component of the activities of POPIN-Africa is the creation of national population information centres. In 1988-1989, a particular effort was devoted to it, with the full support and co-operation of UNFPA country directors. Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania have been visited and the opening of such centres discussed.

POPIN-Africa continued its series of publications, such as POPINDEX-Africa, vols. 4 and 5; POPIN-Africa Country Bibliography Series, Nos. 3 and 4 on Ghana and Rwanda respectively; the African Population Newsletter, Nos. 54, 55, 56 and 57; and a revised version of the African Population Profile, among others. POPIN-Africa also continued to play its role as a documentation and clearing house in collecting and disseminating documents and information, through exchange arrangements, free distribution or sale.

Demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development

In addition to the report on fertility levels, patterns, differentials and trends in selected African countries, which was presented to the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, two studies have been completed on "proximate determinants of fertility" and "the effect of nuptiality variables on fertility in selected African countries". A study on the social, cultural and legislative factors affecting family formation and fertility in selected African countries was also published during the period.

From these studies it appears that proximate-determinants play a greater role in fertility change than social and economic variables referred to usually. Furthermore, it was noticed that the fertility-reducing impact was greater with the post-partum variables (breast-feeding amenorrhoea, post-partum abstinence). Thus, the average relative fertility-reducing impacts of these variables was estimated at 55 per cent in Africa compared to 18 and 41 per cent respectively in the Americas and Asia. This does not compare with the roles of nuptiality and contraceptive use which account only for 34 and 7 per cent respectively in fertility reduction in Africa.

The study on the effect of nuptiality variables on fertility highlighted the predominance of nuptiality variables in the determination of fertility levels in Africa. Thus, the pattern of nuptiality (early and universal marriage) and the high rates of remarriage, combined with a little contraceptive practice in Africa, lead not only to an early exposure to risk of conception but keep this risk high throughout the reproductive life. The study shows also that fertility does not change significantly between monogamous and polygamous unions to warrant a sharp conclusion on the effect of type of unions of fertility. It also addresses adolescent fertility and estimates a 16 per cent reduction in fertility due to the combination of delayed marriage and its disruptions.

The study on social, cultural and legislative factors affecting family formation and fertility in selected African countries noted that social and cultural values in most countries favour early marriage and frequent childbearing so that completed families are considerably large. But other factors also encourage high fertility, like infant and child mortality, low level of education among women, religious beliefs, legislation, which limit the access to information and use of modern contraception. Hence, the decrease in fertility requires policies such as improvement of education and employment opportunities for women, provision of information, education and communication on family planning, encouragement of later marriages, recognition of human rights and promotion of legislation on reproduction, use of contraception and improvement of health and family planning services.

Mortality, for its part, remained important in the work of the secretariat. Two publications were completed, one on a comparative geographic analysis of mortality levels, patterns, differentials and trends in middle Africa and the other on a comparative study on infant and childhood mortality and its relationship to fertility and cultural factors and socio-economic development in selected African countries.

The first study is a continuation in a series of studies aimed at analysing mortality levels and differentials and preparing life tables of selected African countries, with the focus on Central Africa, in this case, including Cameroon, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and the Central African Republic. The selection was made on the availability of comparable data used in the study. The results suggest clearly that mortality remains very high in the subregion, with significant differences among countries ranging from lowest in Cameroon to highest in the Congo. However, infant and child mortality were highest in the Central African

Republic and much lower in the Congo. Public health programmes appeared to be very effective when implemented among young children in some countries. Differences in mortality reflect differences in the level of socio-economic development, of formulation and implementation of public health policies and programmes and, to some extent, the result of the different patterns of diseases in these countries.

The results of the second study confirm the cardinal role played by maternal education, birth spacing intervals and maternal age in the decline of both fertility and mortality. These are the major determinants of fertility and mortality interrelationships besides age and experience with child loss by women. Illiteracy is associated with high fertility and child mortality; the provision of some education to women would, therefore, influence the reduction of both, if combined with some spacing of at least two years and limitation of child bearing up to 35 years.

In the area of projections, some work was done to evaluate and adjust data before using them to prepare projections. The data were also checked against the United Nations (Headquarters) and member States projections especially as past projections were characterized by gaps between those prepared by member States and those by the United Nations. More efforts are being devoted to reconciling these differences particularly with regard to improvement in the quality of data produced by the countries.

An updated version of the Demographic Handbook for Africa was published. It presented in a consolidated form demographic data and analysis from various sources on the principal demographic indicators of ECA member States.

Population distribution and urbanization did not receive much attention in the past and no resources were made available to study these topics. However, the secretariat received a consultant to prepare a technical publication on the "Patterns, causes and consequences of urbanization in Africa". In a situation of a low level but fast-growing urbanization, the development of primate cities has negative consequences on overall national development. Therefore, countries require comprehensive and sound urban policies co-ordinated with regional and rural development ones. But these seem to be difficult to conceptualize and implement, particularly in the context of the economic crisis of the member States in the 1980s.

Regional training and research

UNFPA financed mission to review the future of both RIPS and IFORD. In spite of the interest shown by member States for these useful training and research centres, the financial support to them has been lacking. Only a few member States, including the host countries, had to support the bulk of local expenses.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

During the biennium, the public administration and finance programme focused on the following two main areas which constitute its subprogrammes: (a) public administration and management; and (b) development of budgetary and taxation systems.

Public administration and management

The subprogramme on public administration and management addressed problems associated with the management of public enterprises, personnel training, the organization of central and local government institutions and the management and administration of public services.

In this context, and as part of its technical advisory services in the field of public administration and management, the secretariat assisted the Ministry of Local Government in Uganda in February 1988 in assessing, evaluating and streamlining its newly reformed structures. It also assisted in developing a machinery for local development planning and plan implementation and advised on new measures for strengthening the revenue base of Ugandan local authorities.

In September 1988, the secretariat collaborated with the Cameroon Ministry of Public Service and the State General Inspectorate for Administrative Reform in formulating a strategy of administrative reform and in proposing measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the public service in Cameroon. In November 1988, the secretariat provided technical advice to the African Association of Public Administration and Management (AAPAM) Round-table in Kampala, which examined the theme Human resources development and employment: policy and management issues. It also assisted in preparing the final report which was circulated to all the countries represented at the round-table.

The secretariat assisted the Government of Malawi from 18 October to 3 November 1988 in reviewing its local government structures and functions and advised on measures to improve performance, including amendments to the existing legislation with a view to making local councils more development-oriented.

During February 1989, the secretariat advised the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on changes in its organization structure and prepared job descriptions corresponding to the proposed structure. The secretariat also collaborated with the Government of Uganda in reviewing the problems of decentralization and in developing training programmes for the staff of decentralized units of government.

In May 1989, the secretariat assisted the Ministry of Local Government in the Gambia in reorganizing its local government structures, in devising a machinery for local development planning and plan implementation and in developing a programme for improving the human resources of the councils.

The secretariat participated in and conducted a series of training programmes, some of which were in an advisory capacity. These included:

(a) A subregional seminar on critical skills in public policy management in the Gambia, organized jointly with AAPAM at the Management Development Institute, from 30 May to 3 June 1988. A total of 38 participants from the West African subregion, including observers from other subregions and international organizations, participated in the seminar. A second in the series of policy seminars was also organized jointly with AAPAM in Mbabane, Swaziland for 41 participants from Eastern and Southern Africa;

(b) A regional seminar on management training and development in SADCC countries, organized by the Institute of Development Management in Gaborone from 13 to 17 June 1988. Twenty-four participants from eight SADCC countries attended. Apart from providing technical support to the seminar and assistance in evaluating it, the secretariat presented the keynote paper which focused on issues and priorities in management development in the SADCC countries;

(c) A top-level seminar was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, in Gaborone in October 1988. The seminar focused on managerial, developmental and leadership issues which confront the field administrator and how the local population can be assisted to play a leading role in its own development. Ten District Commissioners attended the seminar. The secretariat further advised the Ministry of Local Government on the development of training programmes for the personnel of district administration units in Botswana;

(d) A training-of-trainers programme was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Employment of Mauritius, from 21 November to 2 December 1988. Twenty-five senior government officials attended;

(e) The annual meeting of UNDP/Economic Development Institute/ILO (UNEDIL) for directors of African management training institutions on the strengthening of African management training institutions, was held from 17 to 20 January 1989;

(f) Two workshops, one on public administration for 50 senior police officers participating in the fourth Senior Management Course, and the other on basic managerial concepts and on contemporary problems in Nigerian public administration with specific reference to the Nigerian Police Force. A total of 39 police officers drawn from all police formations in the country attended the second workshop. Both workshops were organized at the Police Staff College, Jos, Nigeria in February 1989;

(g) A workshop on critical skills in public policy management in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Institute of Public Administration and Management in Harare in June 1989. The workshop was attended by 35 participants and resource persons from Eastern and Southern African countries;

(h) A national training workshop, in collaboration with the Ecole nationale d'administration (ENA), for Togo local government officials on the role of local government in economic recovery and development attended by 35 participants was held in Lome from 30 October to 8 November 1989.

(i) A national training course, in collaboration with the Ecole nationale d'administration et magistrature (ENAM), on the role of local government in economic recovery and development for Burkina Faso local government officials was held in Ouagadougou from 13 to 22 November 1989. Thirty participants attended the course.

The secretariat also assisted the Institute of Development Management in the Gambia in organizing a workshop on the development of management contracts for Gambian public enterprises and organized, in collaboration with the Zambian National Institute of Public Administration, a workshop for senior executives of local councils on the role of local government planning and plan implementation.

Other related activities included an evaluation of the training activities of the Unified Local Government Service in Botswana in September 1989. Advice was also given on the formulation of a comprehensive training strategy, clear training objectives and on other measures to enhance the operational performance of local councils.

In March 1989, the secretariat assisted the Management Services and Training Department of the Federal Civil Service Commission, Nigeria, in organizing a National Conference on Human Resources Development and Utilization Policy. The conference was declared open by President Ibrahim Babangida, Nigeria's Head of State. It was attended by 350 participants representing organizations in both the public and private sectors. A paper presented by the secretariat focusing on cultural factors in human resources management generated lively discussions and provided new insights in human resource development and utilization policy.

To provide suggested guidelines to member States for the improvement in the management of their public services, the following technical publications were prepared:

(a) Approaches and methods for organizing management services systems as instruments for performance improvement in African public services (ECA/PHSD/PAM/88/7[I.1(i)(a)]);

(b) Approaches and methods for improving the management of African public services (ECA/PHSD/PAM/88/9/[1.1(ii)]);

(c) The establishment, effective organization and management of institutions for rural development (ECA/PHSD/PAM/88/10[1.38a)]);

(d) Problems of public enterprises management and performance in Africa [ECA/PHSD/PAM/89/3(1.2)]);

(e) In-service training needs for improving the management of the public services in the least developed African countries (ECA/PHSD/PAM/89/5[1.3(b)]);

(f) The problems of public administration and management systems in Africa and measures to strengthen them (ECA/PHSD/PAM/89/13[1.1(i)(b)]); and

(g) The capabilities of African regional and subregional institutions of public administration and management in providing the training, research and consultancy needs urgently required by the development process (ECA/PHSD/PAM/89/14(1.1(i)(a)]).

With regard to supply and procurement management, the secretariat assisted in organizing a national training course and a subregional workshop. The national training course was organized in Lusaka from 7 to 18 November 1988 in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA). The training course was on stores management and it was attended by 17 Zambian Government stores officials. A subregional workshop on procurement and supply management was held in Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 November 1988 and was attended by 16 participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The national training course and the subregional workshop were funded from extrabudgetary resources made available by the Government of India.

A three-year regional project for Africa [Special Action Programme in Administration and Management in Africa (SAPAM)] was approved by UNDP for implementation by ECA during 1989-1992. The project aims at strengthening the capacities for greater utilization of resources and institutional capabilities for the effective management of development.

Development of budgetary and taxation systems

In the field of development of budgetary and taxation systems, the following technical publications were completed during the biennium:

(a) Ways and means of improving the quality and effectiveness of public expenditure programming (ECA/PHSD/BUD/88/7[2.1(a)]);

(b) Redesigning of budgetary systems and policies for better allocation of resources (ECA/PHSD/BUD/88/4[2.1(b)]);

(c) The effective process of reforming taxation systems and policies within the framework of the objectives and fiscal implications of the development plan (ECA/PHSD/BUD/88/9[2.2(i)(b)]);

(d) Assessment of specific conditions and needs in public financial management: A country case study of Malawi (ECA/PHSD/BUD/88/5[2.2(ii)]);

(e) Feasibility of the development or establishment of subregional or regional tax training and research facilities and centres in Africa (ECA/PHSD/BUD/88/3(2.2(iii)]); and

(f) Improvement in tax administration measures and procedures for effective and increased tax revenue collection (ECA/PHSD/BUD/89/1(2.2(i)(a)]).

The following operational activities were undertaken by the secretariat in this area:

(a) A national training course on national financial policy and management, organized in Khartoum from 17 to 29 October 1988, in collaboration with the Sudan Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Sudan Academy of Administrative Sciences. The training course was attended by 23 senior officials selected from the finance division of the Sudan Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning;

(b) A national training workshop for accounting officials of the Government of Zambia organized and conducted in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Administration, in Lusaka from 7 to 18 August 1989. The national training workshop was on financial control and government budgeting and was attended by 13 accounting officials drawn from various ministries and departments of the Government of Zambia;

(c) A subregional seminar on improvement in expenditure, held in Moscow from 28 August to 9 September 1989, in co-operation with the Higher Economic Courses of the USSR State Planning Committee acting on behalf of the USSR Government. The seminar was attended by nine representatives from Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi and Sierra Leone; and

(d) A national training course on reforming of taxation policies, systems and administration was held for tax administrators of the Government of Zimbabwe from 16 to 27 November 1989, at the request of the Zimbabwe Income Tax Department.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN AFRICA

The ECA programme in science and technology comprises three subprogrammes: (a) development of policies, machinery and capabilities for science and technology; (b) development of manpower for science and technology; and (c) promotion of regional and interregional co-operation in science and technology. The activities during the biennium were programmed to be in line with APPER and the UN-PAAERD.

Development of policies, machinery and capabilities for science and technology

Under this subprogramme, activities were concentrated on advisory services to member States or multinational institutions on establishing and strengthening national or subregional centres for technology and on formulating policies and plans in science and technology. The secretariat also serviced the subsidiary organs of the Commission in science and technology.

In its activities on promotion and development of viable policies and institutions for science and technology, the secretariat provided advisory services to the Government of Benin in April 1988 on developing local capacity for the production of school science equipment and proposed a project document which the Government was to take up with UNDP. In another advisory mission, the secretariat assisted Mauritius from 26 to 29 September 1988 in the definition of a technology policy and mechanisms for accelerated technological development. A representative of the secretariat presented a paper and led seminar discussions on the issue. The secretariat also advised the Ghana Technology Transfer Centre (GTTC) from 1 to 9 October 1988 in the elaboration of modalities for the execution of aspects of a UNDP project, and in the selection and shortlisting of foreign consultants who would lead local teams in the conduct of studies in selected sectors. Advisory services were also provided to the Government of Morocco from 1 to 10 May 1989 on the setting up of a national research and development co-operation facility in order to commercialize research results and make research more meaningful to the socio-economic development of Morocco.

Further advisory missions were undertaken to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), Dakar from 10 to 18 December 1988, 4 to 20 February and 27 September to 11 October 1989. The first mission advised the ARCT secretariat in the tripartite review meeting for UNDP project RAF/82/039, in the recruitment exercise for project staff, and also dealt with matters relating to joint ARCT/ECA programming and execution of science and technology activities during the current biennium. In the second mission, the secretariat again assisted ARCT in the technical planning and programming of its activities.

The secretariat assisted in planning and servicing the West African subregional working group of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development (IGCESTD) at its second meeting held on 25 and 26 January 1989. The secretariat presented a project proposal which was approved by the meeting and which was referred to the governments of the subregion for endorsement. The secretariat also presented the report of the second meeting of the West African Working Group to the legislative organs of the Niamey MULPOC which met in Dakar from 13 to 18 February 1989. Similarly the secretariat organized and serviced the meetings of the Eastern African and Southern African working groups of the IGCESTD from 19 to 21 April 1989 and on 11 and 12 October 1989 respectively. During the two meetings, three project proposals amenable to subregional implementation were considered and approved for submission to potential donors. The secretariat serviced the sixth meeting of the main IGCESTD, in Addis Ababa from 6 to 9 November 1989. The meeting reviewed, among other things, the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (VPA) in Science and Technology for Development and made recommendations on the orientation of the region's activities in the coming decade.

In the sectoral aspects of science and technology policy, the secretariat carried out a study of national maintenance facilities for scientific and technical equipment. The study covered a sample of sectors in a few African countries and highlighted the problems encountered, both in terms of policy and facilities, and recommended measures for the building up of local capability in this area. It also prepared a study on the popularization and application of available suitable technologies to enhance food production, and on review of laws which govern patents in Africa. All these studies were presented to the meeting of the IGCESTD, where much interest was expressed by participants in adopting, in their own countries, the recommendations contained therein.

Development of manpower for science and technology

With regard to the development of manpower for science and technology, the secretariat organized a subregional workshop from 15 to 19 August 1988 on the development of indigenous capacity for the local production of school science equipment in the CEPGL region. The workshop, attended by experts from Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, recommended that the three countries should co-operate in the establishment of common facilities for the production of school science equipment and called upon ECA and CEPGL to assist in mobilizing financial resources for it.

The secretariat participated in high-level regional consultations on the "Management of science for development in Africa" held in Nairobi from 21 to 24 November 1988 under the auspices of the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE). The meeting proposed practical measures for bringing science to bear on the process of economic development. As a follow-up, the secretariat participated in a round-table on "Invention licensing and commercialization option for research" organized jointly by the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) and ICIPE in Nairobi from 1 to 3 February 1989. The round-table provided an opportunity for the secretariat to highlight its views, which were subsequently endorsed by the meeting on the commercialization of research results leading to their application in the development process.

The secretariat completed a technical publication on a study of facilities in selected countries of Africa for the training of engineers in selected disciplines. This study highlighted the needs of a few institutions and discussed how the institutions could be upgraded to serve as regional institutions for the practical training of engineers in mechanical, electrical, civil and chemical engineering. The secretariat also gave technical support, in July 1989, to a training workshop organized by ARCT on the development of capabilities in the treatment of scientific and technological information, by presenting a paper on the creation of an African science and technology information system.

Promotion of regional and interregional co-operation in science and technology

The secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, organized a symposium on technology development and transfer for rural development, in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 27 February to 3 March 1989. The symposium was preceded by a seminar on reviving rural self-reliance: challenges for rural/regional development of Eastern and Southern Africa, also held in Arusha from 21 to 24 February 1989. Both meetings stressed the necessity of taking into account the views and initiatives of the rural people in any schemes purporting to enhance their welfare and to start by fully exploiting the technologies already in existence in the rural domain before contemplating on introducing new ones.

Again, in the field of promoting regional and interregional co-operation in science and technology, the secretariat contributed to a number of initiatives during the period under review. It collaborated with the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) and DSE in organizing a regional meeting, in Brazzaville, Congo from 3 to 5 December 1988 to review the implementation of the VPA in the African region and submitted a paper on its own activities towards the implementation the VPA since 1980. The meeting, which was attended by experts, private sector representatives and observers from international organizations, noted the institutional, financial and other constraints which inhibited the implementation of the VPA in the 1980s, urged the adoption of innovative approaches to incorporate science and technology in the development process and bring about closer understanding between the science and technology system and the potential users in the production and service sectors. The secretariat also participated in an interregional meeting of future options for international co-operation in science and technology, held in Feldafing, Federal Republic of Germany from 23 to 26 February 1989, where guidelines and orientations for North-South and South-South co-operation in the 1990s were discussed, and in the Intergovernmental Committee Meeting on Science and Technology for Development, held at New York from 21 August to 1 September 1989, which reviewed the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

It also collaborated with UNESCO in planning the first meeting of heads of African science and technology policy institutions, and participated in the meeting from 19 to 21 July 1989. The secretariat also collaborated with UNIDO in participating in and servicing of a technology transfer workshop organized for the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, in Arusha from 13 to 17 March 1989.

The secretariat issued a technical publication on guidelines on joint ventures for the large-scale production of school science equipment at national or subregional levels for national ministries of education or secretariats of subregional groupings which is being widely distributed.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the biennium, the social development programme was implemented under three subprogrammes, namely (a) integrated rural development; (b) youth and social welfare; and (c) integration of women in development. The activities under youth and social welfare focused on social policy, planning and research and on youth and social welfare.

The secretariat made substantial and technical preparations for, and serviced the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and its Intergovernmental Expert Group, both of which were held in Arusha from 23 to 28 October 1989.

Integrated rural development

Two studies on the "Modalities of popular participation in selected African countries" were made. The studies noted that the people's participation at the local level has always been a tradition of African society. They showed, inter alia, that if:

(a) There is homogeneity of interests;

(b) The scope for organization around felt needs exists;

(c) There is provision for active and articulate involvement at all stages of an activity;

(d) Factors external to the rural development programme/project are favourable; and

(e) Benefits are equitably shared;

then, the performance of the rural development programme/project would be much better than would be the case otherwise.

Rural development, besides being participatory, has to be technology-based. Its economic base in Africa today is agriculture. FAO's study "Agriculture: Towards 2000" shows that 60 per cent of the anticipated increases in farm production has to come from higher productivity and the rest from extension of acreage and greater intensity of cropping. At the initial stage, the emphasis has to be on the small farmers whose preoccupation is survival. For in terms of acreage, output, share of the rural population, generation of employment and poverty alleviation, the role of small farmers is critical. Hence, the secretariat carried out a study on "Role of technology in small farmers' productivity". The discussion in the study concentrate on the types of technology which are considered appropriate to the small farmers. The study shows there has to be a transition from hand-hoes, which symbolize stagnation of Africa's agriculture and, in turn, explains its present socio-economic crisis, to more efficient technology if the productivity potential of African agriculture is to be realized.

Four issues of the journal "Rural Progress" were published and distributed. The themes were as follows:

(a) Technical changes in rural development and the development of the livestock sector;

(b) Structural adjustment, decentralization, rural energy sources and institution building;

(c) Some aspects of rural deterioration in Africa and prospects for development; and

(d) Rural development efforts in Africa and progress in diffusion of rural technology in Africa.

The secretariat presented the following reports to the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs:

(a) Implementation aspects of rural development in Africa;

(b) Impact of technology on rural development in Africa; and

(c) Rural development activities and inter-agency co-operation in the field of rural development in Africa.

National experiences in the implementation of integrated rural development projects were studied on the basis of five country studies. It was found that it was mainly outsiders who did the technical work and manned senior jobs, suggesting inadequate indigenous expertise. The projects were beset with managerial, financial and co-ordination problems, the cumulative effect of which has been reflected in the extension of the duration of the programmes, their cost escalation and the reduced delivery of planned outputs.

Studies which were undertaken in four other countries show that the impact of technology and technology policies on rural development in the region has been marginal. Rural development has to be technology-based or supported by appropriate institutional reform and policy packages to realize the potential of the region.

To release rural Africa from the "poverty trap" and develop it, the following major recommendations were made:

(a) Formulate an appropriate national technology policy;

(b) Increase the allocation of resources for technology to identify its optimal mix at the present stage of development;

(c) Launch national grass-root farm credit schemes for the poor;

(d) Unify under one ministry of agriculture all departments dealing with crops, forestry, fishery, livestock, co-operatives, marketing and extension services; and

(e) Incorporate vocational courses in school curricula and introduce basic education to facilitate technological awareness.

The Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, having considered those reports, adopted a resolution on "Rural structural transformation and development in Africa". Its operative paragraphs, inter alia:

(a) Calls upon member States to take pragmatic steps to institutionalize rural development dialogue at all levels and reorder their priorities;

(b) Requests all member States to make legal provisions to institutionalize participation of especially the rural poor in all stages of rural development;

(c) Calls upon the secretariat to ensure that the future biennial programmes of work of all substantive divisions, beginning from 1992-1993, facilitate rural transformation; and

(d) Invites the secretariat and FAO to take initiative to hold an "All-African Regional Conference on Agrarian Reform and Development" by 1993 and initiate necessary action to secure extrabudgetary resources for holding it.

A report for consideration by the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs on the evaluation of experiences in integrated rural development in selected African countries has also been prepared by the secretariat. The report shows, among others, heavy dependence of rural development projects in Africa on external assistance and their very limited impact on the quality of life of the rural people.

The secretariat has also undertaken two advisory missions to member States, on their request.

The secretariat prepared and submitted a $US 3.9 million project on "Strengthening financial institutions of rural Africa and provision of credit for agricultural and other income-generating activities in selected African countries" to IFAD and Finland. The special feature of this project is to provide credit without collateral to the rural poor.

The secretariat continued to participate in the activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Rural Development by submitting annual progress reports on ECA's rural development activities, contributing to its Rural Development Newsletter and attending its annual meeting.

Preparatory work by the secretariat to hold a regional workshop on evaluation of experiences of rural development in Africa in 1990 is in an advanced stage.

The secretariat, pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 1987/39, prepared a comprehensive report on the critical social situation in Africa: Annex to the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation (ECA/SERPD/SPPRU/88/1). The report analyses the impact of the African economic crisis on social and living conditions during the decade of the 1980s. This shows that from all the major socio-economic indicators, the living conditions of African peoples had deteriorated considerably as evidenced by decelerating education, unemployment, underemployment, malnutrition, destitution, endemic diseases, and the like. All these had been exacerbated by national calamities, civil and political strife and the destabilization policies of apartheid. The report points to the new directions and strategies in policy and planning required to arrest the current social deterioration and contribute towards the realization of a balanced and equitable socio-economic transformation.

The secretariat, in its Economic Report on Africa, 1989 (E/ECA/CM.15/5/Rev.2) also reviewed the socio-economic situation in Africa, 1987-1988 and commented on the developments associated with the crisis of the 1980s which had culminated in widespread poverty and a decimation of social services in most countries. The report assesses current attempts and initiatives aimed at mitigating the problems and emphasizes the importance of taking a holistic approach to the issues of economic reform and adjustment, in order to achieve self-sustaining development and long-term structural transformation.

A survey of social conditions, trends and problems in the rural areas of selected African countries affected by drought, desertification and the refugee situation was undertaken. Salient issues of environmental protection in Africa were discussed, namely environmental awareness, environmental protection as a policy issue as well as a social issue. Major causes of desertification and its consequences with particular reference to the refugee problem are examined, namely agricultural practices, population growth, land tenure and commitment to land management, dependence on fuel as a major source of energy as well as the nature of technical assistance in Africa.

Africa's plan to control the process of desertification as expressed in APPER and the UN-PAAERD is reviewed along with the regional and subregional institutions that have been set up for this purpose; their limitations were also pointed out. Gaps in national approaches to desertification control were also brought out. Recommendations are made on how desertification control can be improved at national, subregional, regional and international levels.

The secretariat also undertook a survey of selected African countries on guidelines and strategies for enhancing popular participation, particularly of rural women and youth, in the development process in Africa. The survey indicated that among women and youth the most important avenues for popular participation in community and national affairs are the local community-based voluntary associations. These groups presently have restricted access to the use of co-operatives, trade unions and the official political structure (offices). Rural women and youth also have relatively less access to factors of production, especially skills, knowledge and credit. The present economic crisis exacerbated by orthodox structural adjustment programmes have merely added to the ongoing obstacles to participation.

The survey discovered that in most countries, there was a tendency to build bureaucratic structures from the top down, a situation which must be reconsidered if popular participation is to be enhanced. A system closer to the indigenous method of linking groups from bottom to top should be seriously considered. Additionally, there are serious gaps in our knowledge of how things work at the lower levels of society. There is need, therefore, for studies to be conducted on the actual process of association formation and viability, in order to avoid conflicts and disillusionment which frequently arise from insufficient awareness by authorities of prevailing socio-cultural identities and values in a given context.

Contributions of social sector analysis were also made to the revised version of "Beyond Recovery: ECA-revised Perspective Study of Africa's Development Prospects 1988-2008". The study emphasized the required enabling environment and institutions for a new social order within the macro socio-economic framework of a self-reliant and self-sustaining African economy.

In the area of health, the secretariat made contributions by participating in the following seminars:

(a) Symposium on World AIDS Day, organized by ECA and WHO in Addis Ababa in December 1988;

(b) First session of the Preparatory Committee for the third ordinary session of the OAU Conference of African Ministers of Health in Addis Ababa in October 1988, an inter-secretarial meeting of ECA, WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR convened by OAU;

(c) Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the third ordinary session of the OAU Conference of African Ministers of Health in Kampala in February 1989;

(d) First meeting of WHO Collaborating Centres for Traditional Medicine in the African Region on "Policies and strategies for use of traditional health technologies in primary health care" organized by WHO in Niamey in February 1989; and

(e) Third ordinary session of the OAU Conference of African Ministers of Health in Kampala in 1989.

The secretariat evaluated some of the social policies in the region and provided advisory services on strengthening social policies, planning and institutions to member States, upon request. The research and evaluation of social welfare services were carried out in light of the requirements of APPER and the UN-PAAERD. The policies were found to be generally remedial, piecemeal and inadequate to deal with the existing social problems.

Youth and social welfare

The activities of the secretariat focused primarily on issues concerning youth employment, juvenile delinquency, disability and the establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI).

The secretariat compiled a Directory of Youth Organizations in African Countries which provides information on the various youth organizations, their structures, activities and achievements. A study on the impact of rural youth employment programmes on rural development was completed and circulated to planners, policy-makers and practitioners in member States. This study assesses the impact of youth programmes on the rural sector, such as increase in productivity and contribution to the overall transformation of rural life. A report on juvenile delinquency, crime and justice in the light of socio-economic conditions was prepared on the basis of case studies prepared by national experts and data collected from various sources. The report indicates that juvenile delinquency and criminality is an increasingly serious problem in a number of African countries, requiring more deliberate and concerted efforts in terms of effective policies and programmes. Since juvenile delinquency occurs as a result of an interplay between various social and economic factors, measures to counteract the phenomenon cannot be devised in isolation, but rather as part of overall efforts to address the social and economic conditions of African countries. As regards the treatment of juvenile offenders, the report points out that a wider and deeper analysis of the existing methods and institutions is required with a view to determining their rehabilitative effectiveness, and to devising more diverse, diversionary and alternative approaches appropriate to the region. The secretariat also participated in the Seminar on Street Children, organized by the Ethiopian Government from 29 November to 2 December 1988, as well as the Consultative Meeting of Interregional, Regional and National Co-ordinators for Integrated Youth Policies and Programmes held in Bangkok, Thailand from 2 to 5 November 1989.

Included in the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons are proposals for research and information activities. In this connection, a Directory of Institutions, Associations and Organizations of Disabled Persons in African Countries was compiled and widely distributed to various organizations, institutions and individuals involved in the field of disability. A report on the causes, types and prevalence of impairment and disability in African countries in the light of adverse socio-economic conditions with special attention to Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania was completed. The report revealed that the major causes of disability and impairment in the two countries include communicable and non-communicable diseases, malnutrition, accidents, drug abuse, environmental hazards and armed conflicts. The major types of disability occurring in varying degrees in each country include blindness, deafness, locomotor disability, mental illness and epilepsy. The report also provides information on the type of preventive and rehabilitation services provided by the two countries including primary health care (PHC), maternal and child care (MCH), extended programmes of immunization, programmes to control specific diseases, functional literacy and various rehabilitation programmes and services.

As part of the continued efforts to publicize the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992, and in order to promote and facilitate the exchange of experience among associations and institutions of disabled persons and other organizations involved in the field, the second issue of "Equal Time", a newsletter featuring activities in the field of disability for and by disabled persons, was issued and widely circulated to various organizations and institutions involved in the field of disability. As a member of the Ad hoc Advisory Committee and the Governing Board of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI), the secretariat was also actively involved in the establishment of and in providing technical support to the Institute as well as maintaining close consultation and co-operation with other organizations associated with the Institute.

Efforts towards the establishment of the long-awaited UNAFRI finally resulted in concrete reality. The Statute of the Institute was adopted by the fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers which also selected Uganda as host country for the Institute and decided upon the composition of the Governing Board of the Institute. In accordance with the stipulations of Article XVII of the Statute that "the Statute shall enter into force upon its adoption by the Conference of Ministers and signature by 10 member States", the secretariat, in close co-operation with the Government of Uganda, and with the assistance of the OAU, embarked upon an intensive consultation with member States urging them to sign the Statute.

The Statute came into force on 20 February 1989, with the tenth signature, thus officially establishing UNAFRI as a legal entity. By the end of September 1989, 24 countries had acceded to the Statute, namely Burundi, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Close consultations and contact were maintained with the Government of the host country concerning host facilities as well as logistical arrangements for convening the inaugural meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI, which was held at the Uganda International Conference Centre in Kampala on 14 and 15 June 1989, and was officially opened by His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda. The Board considered and adopted its terms of reference and rules of procedure, programme of work and programme budget of the Institute for 1989-1993, the staff rules and regulations, the assessed financial contributions of member States, the gross financial contribution of the host country, the project document to UNDP, as well as the procedure for the appointment of the Director and Deputy Director of the Institute. As part of the closing ceremony of the inaugural meeting, the host country agreement was signed by the Honourable Ibrahim Mukibi, Minister for International Affairs on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uganda, and by Professor Adebayo Adedeji, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ECA, on behalf of the Institute.

Following the inaugural meeting, the first extraordinary meeting of the Governing Board of UNAFRI was convened in Addis Ababa on 13 August 1989 to consider and approve the appointments of the Director and Deputy Director of UNAFRI, in accordance with the recommendations of the interview panel established by the Board during the inaugural meeting for the purpose of reviewing and interviewing the shortlisted candidates for the two posts. After careful consideration of the recommendations of the interview panel, the Board approved the appointment of Prof. Fome Odekunle and Prof. Paul Eric Kibuka, as Director and Deputy Director respectively of UNAFRI.

The secretariat also continued its efforts to pursue negotiations with UNDP to obtain the necessary funding for the Institute. In addition to $US 250,000 made available by UNDP to cover activities during the preparatory phase of the project, and while awaiting the approval of the long-term project document, UNDP provided a total of $US 43,205 to cover the remuneration, travel and administrative support for the Director of the Institute for the first six months. Contact with other donor agencies was also initiated while consultations and close working relationships were established with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office in Vienna and other regional institutes, all of which have been providing the new Institute with financial and technical support, publications and information on possible sources of funding.

The secretariat participated actively in the preparation for the eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, scheduled for 1990. In this connection, it was represented at and made contribution to the International Meeting of Experts on the Development of United Nations Standards for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 28 and 29 February 1988, the Interregional Meeting on the Prevention of Delinquency, Juvenile Justice and the Protection of the Young, Policy Approaches and Direction, held in Vienna from 18 to 22 April 1988, the tenth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, held in Vienna from 22 to 31 August 1988 at which the secretariat presented a progress report on the establishment of UNAFRI, and the Interagency Meeting on Follow-up to the seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, also held in Vienna on 1 and 2 September 1988.

The African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was jointly organized by the secretariat and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Office (in Vienna), in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 June 1989. The meeting examined the agenda topics included in the provisional agenda of the Congress and made appropriate recommendations from the point of view of the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the African region. The issues considered included crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development, criminal justice policies in relation to the problems of imprisonment and alternative measures, effective national and international action against organized crime and terrorism, prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young, as well as United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Integration of women in development

During the biennium, the issue of integration of women in development continued to be approached as an integral part of the overall work programme of the Commission. Thus, women issues were dealt with under the programme on social development as well as under programmes on food and agriculture, development issues and policies, industrial development, international trade and development finance, transport, communications and tourism and others. Since every programme has been reported on separately, this section will only reflect activities implemented under the subprogramme integration of women in development.

The focus during the biennium was on monitoring changes in the situation of women, identifying areas of interest for African women and promoting related activities. While performing these tasks, special attention was put on priority areas identified in the Arusha Strategies and on recommendations contained in APPER and the UN-PAAERD.

The work programme was divided into four major elements under which a number of outputs and operational activities were implemented. These elements were:

(a) Participation of women in development;

(b) Improving skills and opportunities;

(c) Establishment and strengthening of national, subregional and regional machineries for the integration of women in development; and

(d) Information network on women and development in Africa.

In its efforts to increase the participation of women in development, the secretariat published guidelines for the incorporation of women's concerns in national development plans. These guidelines are meant to facilitate the inclusion of women's concerns in all sectors of economic development and to ensure gender responsiveness of development plans. Chapters of the guidelines had been previously reviewed and approved by an ad hoc expert group meeting held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 24 November 1988.

In the same context, the secretariat took part in meetings of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Board of Directors of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) organized in 1988 and 1989 and reported to the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) accordingly.

Reports were also prepared and these indicated new developments in issues related to the advancement of women which must be taken into account in the design, implementation and monitoring of women's programmes.

In addition, a training seminar on preparation, administration, management and monitoring of projects was organized in Sao Tome and Principe from 16 to 27 May 1988 for Portuguese-speaking countries and was attended by 15 participants from the five countries. The seminar was a follow-up to a similar one held in Guinea-Bissau in 1986.

Another major concern of the secretariat was the enhancement of women's opportunities. In this regard, two major publications were issued: Access of rural women in Africa to appropriate technology and African women's work in the informal sector. The publications reviewed the present situation of women as regards appropriate technology and within the informal sector, highlighted constraints which influence the impact of programmes in the region and made recommendations aimed at enhancing women's role and productivity in the fields.

As part of the efforts to increase women's skills and opportunities, a seminar on measures to improve women's management skills was conducted in Douala, Cameroon from 28 November to 2 December 1988. The seminar was the second in a series of seminars and workshops organized by the secretariat aimed at promoting entrepreneurship for women. The following French-speaking countries attended the seminar: Benin, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire. The seminar observed that most of the training programmes, teaching materials and methodologies used tended to overlook the socio-cultural environment and women's psychology thus reducing the impact of those programmes on women and made recommendations to improve the situation. Accordingly, another workshop was organized in Kigali, Rwanda from 27 to 29 September 1989. The purpose of the workshop was to forge links between Duterimbere, a women's world banking affiliate, and institutions involved in women in development issues. The workshop demonstrated the possibilities for women's access to existing credit facilities and the role each institution could play to enhance the impact of management and credit programmes. A pilot project which would be used to experiment training in credit and management techniques was also identified during the workshop. Another training project in optimal nutritional use of food donated for relief and food-for-work activities continued at three sites in Ethiopia.

With regard to the strengthening of machineries for the integration of women in the development process, two meetings of ARCC were held on 3 and 4 April 1988 and 14 to 16 April 1989 respectively. The main purpose of the meetings was to review and harmonize women's programmes and activities carried out in the region. Reports on ECA activities on women in development were presented to these meetings and resolutions were adopted which called for particular attention to women to ensure their effective participation in the development process in general and in trade and commerce in particular.

The secretariat serviced the fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development on the Implementation of the Arusha Strategies for the Advancement of Women in Africa which was held in Abuja, Nigeria from 6 to 10 November 1989. The Conference reviewed and discussed, on the basis of reports prepared by the secretariat and member States, the role of women in the informal sector, the situation of women's education in technical and scientific fields as well as the flow of resources to women in the context of the debt and food crisis. The Conference adopted a declaration entitled "Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development. The Role of Women in Africa in the 1990s". The Declaration recalls that women constitute a significant portion of the labour force for development and recovery of the African economies and identifies ways of ensuring the quality of that labour force. It spells out a new strategy for African women in line with the overall concern for human-centred development.

In addition to the above, two advisory missions were undertaken to Botswana and Egypt during which the secretariat assessed the extent to which the Arusha and Nairobi Strategies are taken into account in the development plans, and the attention of the countries was drawn to the need to find ways and means of achieving the objectives of the Strategies. The mission used the opportunity to collect data on the situation of women in these countries to enable it to report to the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1988 and 1989 on the changing socio-economic conditions of women in Africa. The data collected was added to replies to a questionnaire sent to all member States on the status of women in political, economic and legal sectors. An analysis of these sectors revealed that there had been some improvements in most sectors particularly in education but that there was still need for more attention in certain fields such as scientific and technical education and in employment particularly at decision-making levels.

The secretariat also pursued its efforts of disseminating information through its semi-annual issues of "ATRCW Update". These issues provided information on activities undertaken by ECA as well as other institutions of interest to women. The publication also provided information on training opportunities from which African women could benefit.

In line with the Arusha Strategies which recommend that high priority be given to the agricultural sector, a manual on establishment of small-scale enterprises for African women, especially agro-industries, was produced. The manual highlights prospects of the agro-industries in the region and the role women could play in that sector. It also presents information on opportunities for technical and financial assistance in the fields and selected profiles of small- and medium- scale industries which could be useful to women. The secretariat also carried out studies on the role of women in agro-industries in Botswana, Lesotho, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe and the role of women managers in the formal sector in Kenya, Mauritius, Zambia and Swaziland.

Two studies on the legal status of women in Africa and on women under apartheid which had been postponed from the 1986-1987 biennium were undertaken during the period under review.

STATISTICS

The activities under this programme continued to be undertaken under three major subprogrammes during the biennium, namely (a) statistical development; (b) economic statistics; and (c) censuses and surveys. As in the past, the programme concentrated mainly on technical assistance designed to advance the technical quality of statistical information, to strengthen and expand the training of national statistical personnel and to build up national capabilities in production of timely basic socio-economic data targeted at specific needs of current development policy, in the planning, conduct, processing and evaluation of national population and housing censuses and integrated household survey programmes and in the development and improvement of civil registration systems and vital statistics collection. Efforts were also made to carry out activities in the new area of environment statistics and to develop further the regional statistical data base.

The major operational activities of the programme were carried out under two main projects, namely the Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA) and the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS). However, such activities were also undertaken within the framework of two other projects, namely data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in Africa and inter-census training programme for sub-Saharan Africa.

Statistical development

The main activities under this subprogramme related to the servicing of the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. A number of documents were prepared and presented to the Conference. These included data collection related to development programmes and aid flows: statistical deficiencies and recommendations; improving information flows on the follow-up process to African economic recovery and development; indicators for monitoring development programmes and aid flows in Africa; evaluation of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA); review of statistical activities and future work programmes; African Household Survey Capability Programme: selected issues and future development; priorities for improving basic economic statistics; and review of demographic data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination: issues and problems. Regular publications issued during the period under review were the following: 1988 Directory of African Statisticians, Bibliography of African Statistical Publications, 1986 African Socio-economic Indicators, 1986 African Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa No. 19 and the Statistical Newsletter (four issues).

Work on the development and maintenance of the ECA statistical data base also continued. A training seminar on the use of software packages in statistical computing for French-speaking government statisticians and planners was held as planned. Computer printouts on integrated demographic social and economic data were issued and tables prepared for the statistical annex to the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1987-1988. The main problem encountered by the secretariat in the area of statistical data base during the period under review was due to the fact that the post of Chief, International Trade and Related Statistics, has been filled only on a temporary basis for one year (June 1988 - May 1989).

Within the framework of the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project on "Data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in Africa", missions were carried out to ECA member States to assess their national statistical capacities. Reports have been completed for 26 countries. A final report which includes recommendations and follow-up action to remedy the statistical deficiencies has also been prepared for consideration by the sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers in January 1990.

Under the SDPA project, financed by UNDP, and within the framework of the STPA, the following meetings and seminars were organized and the relevant reports published: the sixth meeting of directors of centres participating in STPA; seminar for trainers involved in in-service statistical training programmes for English-speaking African countries; seminar for trainers involved in statistical training for French-speaking African countries, and the second meeting on training of statisticians for Portuguese-speaking African countries. The secretariat also prepared and disseminated the Directory of STPA and Associate Centres (third edition), Directory of Non-STPA Centres (third edition) and STPA News (four issues).

It is recognized that the STPA was an excellent example of co-operation among various bilateral and multilateral donor agencies. In particular, the contribution of the EEC, through the project "EEC assistance to STPA", should be mentioned.

Economic statistics

In the area of economic statistics about 20 technical advisory missions were fielded to 12 African countries. The missions provided advisory services and assisted to develop the basic economic statistics of the countries concerned, compiled national accounts, provided on-the-job training and built up national capability and self-reliance in the production, application and dissemination of basic economic data designed to meet the needs of current policy concerns. Follow-up missions and feed-backs reveal that recommendations and suggestions for improvements made during the advisory missions have, in general, been implemented by the countries concerned. However, it should be noted that a high turnover of staff still exists in many African statistical services, thus impeding the progress of the programme towards the realization of the objective of self-reliance.

It was reported in the previous biennial report that a second regional adviser in national accounts had been recruited with funding from UNDP under the SDPA project. Unfortunately, the incumbent of the post of regional adviser in national accounts under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation left ECA in February 1988 and could not be replaced until November 1989. This and other staff vacancies in the Statistics Division resulted in a heavy workload on the advisory and regular staff of the Division.

Activities in the area of industrial statistics continued to focus on assistance to countries in setting up integrated systems of industrial statistics within the framework of international recommendations.

Two working group meetings (one for English- and the other for French-speaking African countries) on improving the basic economic statistics required for planning purposes were held simultaneously at ECA headquarters, Addis Ababa in September 1988. The working groups discussed, inter alia: (a) basic economic data required for general assessment of the economy and planning; (b) the use of the United Nations system of national accounts as a tool for data collection for development planning; (c) relationship of national accounts development to planning; and (d) the uses of micro-computers in the preparation of national accounts. Due to financial constraints the training seminar on international trade statistics for English-speaking government statisticians and a working group on improvement of data on small-scale and household industries could not be organized.

The following issues of Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa were printed and disseminated during the period under review: Direction of Trade, Series A, Nos. 29 and 30, and Summary tables, Series C, Nos. 6 and 7. Work on the development of data base in agriculture, industry, the public sector, external transactions, price, transport and communications and tourism statistics has been maintained. However, the non-availability at the secretariat of current data from member States continued to be a major constraint. It cannot be over-emphasized that the scope and adequacy of the regional data base will depend to a large extent on advances in the quality and quantity of the national data systems.

Censuses and surveys

Activities under this subprogramme related to the RASDS, the Inter-census Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, other demographic and social statistics, the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) and environment statistics.

The RASDS continued to assist African countries in carrying out population censuses and demographic surveys and in establishing reliable civil registration systems and related activities. The number of regional advisers in this project who are funded by UNFPA has been increased with the recruitment of a sampling adviser and an additional data processing adviser, thus making a total of eight advisers. About 90 advisory missions to 35 African countries were carried out during the period under review. The activities of the advisers also included on-the-job training of national staff and participation in specific workshops at the national, subregional and regional levels.

Within the framework of the project Inter-census Training Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa financed by the Canadian Government through UNFPA, 14 national training courses were organized during the biennium; while eight of these courses were on data processing, six were on census organization. Two subregional workshops on census cartography were also conducted. The first workshop was organized for French-speaking Eastern and Central African countries in Kigali in March/April 1988. The second was for English-speaking Eastern and Southern African countries and was held in Nairobi in May 1989.

The secretariat also organized a bilingual working group on migration statistics in Africa in which 20 African experts participated. A working group on processing of census, civil registration and sample survey data, included in the approved work programme, could not be organized due to financial constraints. However, out of the three reports to be considered by the working group, two have already been prepared. The secretariat continued to monitor and provide guidance to the activities of the UNFPA-funded project in demographic statistics based at the UDEAC secretariat, Bangui, Central African Republic.

Other activities carried out by the secretariat were within the framework of the AHSCP programme. During the period under review, UNDP continued to finance one post of a specialist in household surveys for the French-speaking African countries under the project SDPA. At the same time, the International Labour Office (ILO) continued to provide one regional adviser in household surveys who undertook most of the assignments in the English-speaking African countries. The post of data processing specialist provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under a bilateral co-operation agreement with ECA was phased out in June 1988 upon the expiration of that agreement. About 35 technical and back-stopping missions were undertaken to 20 member countries during the biennium.

Experts from 21 States members of the Commission attended the Working Group on Household Surveys organized by the secretariat in October 1989 under the SDPA. The working group gave special attention to the important issue of co-ordination of the AHSCP with other internationally sponsored survey programmes.

It should be indicated that the Division's work on development of environment statistics started in January 1988 with the recruitment of an environment statistician. Priority has since been given to the establishment of a regional data base on environment statistics. In this connection, two sets of computer printouts were sent to countries in December 1988 for verification and updating. New computer printouts containing agro-climatology profiles for all African countries have also been finalized and sent to member States for comments. Two missions for assessing the feasibility of environment statistics were carried out. A workshop for English-speaking African countries on environment statistics planned to be organized during the period under review could not be held due to lack of financial resources.

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM

General and multimodal transport

The global strategy of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1978-1988 (UNTACDA) included an objective on "promotion of an African industry in the field of transport and communications equipment" in Africa. In pursuance of this objective, the secretariat prepared a report on existing policies, plans and projects designed to foster the development of the industrial component relating to maintenance and repair of containers in Africa for submission to the MULPOC policy organs.

That report as well as similar reports on other transport modes were intended to impress upon member States the need to pay more attention to long-term development projects, allocate significant investment resources to transport equipment manufacture and make practical commitments to the available instruments of regional and subregional co-operation accordingly. In the long term, ECA intends to help start a process whereby African countries can mobilize and co-ordinate their skills and resources to produce, jointly, selected spare parts, components and equipment, so that they can eventually achieve substantial independence and self-reliance in the development of transport infrastructure and services.

Manpower development and training for the transport sector in Africa also received particular attention during the 1988-1989 biennium. The training and utilization of manpower for the development of all modes of transport is implicit at all levels of transport management and policy-making.

There are shortages of skilled manpower and inadequate training facilities and programmes within the multimodal transport subsector. This adversely affects multimodal operations and management efficiency and, consequently, the general performance of the transport sector in Africa.

In this connection, the secretariat prepared for general and multimodal transport a technical publication on guidelines for the design and implementation of manpower development policies and programmes. That publication was intended to assist member States in their efforts to achieve self-reliance through increased efficiency and productivity. As a follow-up, the secretariat will undertake additional activities designed to promote better methods of achieving higher levels of cost recovery from multimodal transport services provided in the African countries. This implies placing greater emphasis on performance improvement, that is "doing more with less", necessitating better manpower utilization, in view of the very bleak prospects of securing more financial resources.

The mobilization of human and financial resources for the creation of transport facilities and equipment is meaningful only if institutional and policy constraints do not continue to hinder traffic flows. It was because of this that the UNTACDA programme included in its global strategy an objective on "harmonization of national regulations and reduction to a minimum of physical and non-physical barriers with the aim of facilitating the movement of persons and goods". In response to this objective, the secretariat, in collaboration with UNCTAD, organized an intergovernmental meeting of experts on the preparation of an African regional convention on facilitation of international traffic in multimodal transport. The reports submitted to that meeting focused on the existing situation as well as the issues pertaining to facilitation of international traffic in Africa. Furthermore, the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha benefitted from ECA support through lectures on facilitation of international traffic and road transport of containers.

The secretariat's efforts to deliver the above outputs and operational activities were hampered by inadequate information on formalities and controls having to do with national legislations and administrative regulations relating to taxation, immigration, security, currency, health and other considerations regarding the movement of goods and people from one country to another. Complex formalities, procedures and paper work represent very significant cost factors and, in co-operation with other agencies, ECA intends to intensify its role in securing removal of serious impediments to the expansion of international traffic flows in Africa.

The members of CEPGL, namely Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, were provided with advisory services in the fields of containerization and container transport. A technical publication entitled "Prefeasibility study in containerization and containerized transport of goods from CEPGL countries through the ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa and Tanga" was prepared highlighting steps which the CEPGL countries themselves and the transit countries (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) would have to take to make containerization and container transport a success. The countries of ECOWAS also benefitted from technical support provided by the secretariat at their annual meeting which was held to discuss the problem of harmonization and co-ordination of transport in the subregion. The Government of Zimbabwe benefitted from advisory service that the secretariat provided towards the establishment of a Central Planning Unit for the Ministry of Transport, and the Ethiopian Government also benefitted from lectures delivered on multimodal transport to a seminar for government officials from the Ministry of Transport and transport agencies. Activities related to UNTACDA focused on the conclusion of UNTACDA I at the end of 1988. Various documents were prepared by the secretariat for consideration by the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the conclusion of UNTACDA I and preparations for the proclamation of UNTACDA II.

Maritime transport, inland water transport and ports

The thrust of this subprogramme is the same as that for general and multimodal transport in the sense that it dealt with similar themes including operational activities; facilitation of traffic; manpower and training; and promotion of an African industry.

Advisory services were provided to the Government of the Congo on ways and means of establishing an efficient national shipping company with a view to participating significantly in carrying, at low cost, national seaborne trade, and creating a national shippers' council for proper protection of importers' and exporters' interests through reduction of freight rates, efficient shipping services and other measures.

In the field of ports, advisory services were rendered to the Port Management Association of East and Southern Africa (PMAESA) with regard to port pollution prevention and control. Technical support was provided to the meetings of the Councils of PMAESA and the Port Management Authority of West and Central Africa (PMAWCA). A regional seminar for senior African port officials on port organization and management, organized jointly with ESCAP, was conducted in Leningrad and Talliun in the USSR. The seminar enabled high-ranking officials from the two regions to share views and opinions on port planning and management.

In addition to advisory services, the secretariat prepared the following reports and publications:

(a) Reports to the meetings of the MULPOC Councils of Ministers on review of existing policies and plans designed to foster the development of the industrial component of the shipping sector in Africa. The secretariat evaluated a selected number of existing and planned ship-building and repair facilities with a view to taking measures to improve their operational efficiency;

(b) Reports to the MULPOC Councils of Ministers on policies, plans and projects to promote the maintenance and repair of cargo-handling equipment in ports. Attention was given also to manufacture of some selected simple cargo equipment, such as grabs, trays, slings, pallets, cargo nets, lighters, rafts and pontoons;

(c) Technical publications:

(i) Evaluation and harmonization of maritime service practices, regulations and policies in African countries, including guidelines for facilitation of international maritime traffic in Africa, for senior maritime transport officials;

(ii) Guidelines on design and implementation of manpower development policies and programmes for maritime transport in Africa;

(iii) Evaluation and harmonization of port services, practices, regulations and policies in African countries, including guidelines for facilitation of international traffic using ports in Africa; and

(iv) Guidelines on design and implementation of manpower development policies and programmes for port operations in Africa.

Land transport

Regarding roads and railways, the secretariat provided advisory services to some member States at their request and technical support to meetings in the railways subsector. Technical publications were prepared for senior railway officials and managers on "commercial aspects of the development and management of door-to-door techniques in railway transport services" and "pricing and rate setting methods for rail freight traffic".

In response to the UNTACDA programme objective on harmonization of national regulations and reduction of physical and non-physical transport barriers, technical publications were prepared on the evaluation and harmonization of transport services, practices, regulations and policies in African countries, including guidelines for facilitation of international road and rail traffic.

In an effort to increase awareness of the importance of road maintenance, the secretariat, jointly with the World Bank, organized a series of road maintenance policy seminars for English-speaking sub-Saharan African countries. The secretariat also, jointly with OECD, organized the second African Road Safety Congress in Addis Ababa, in which 30 African member States participated. European and international organizations were also represented. The Congress focused on the ever-increasing accident rates in Africa and recommended road safety measures to alleviate the problem.

The second combined meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authorities was held during the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning which took place in Tangier. Reports on the liquidation of the secretariat of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority and the reactivation of a centralized Trans-African Highways Bureau at ECA headquarters were presented.

Concerning the manufacture of transport equipment, the secretariat submitted two reports to the combined meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authorities on review of policies, plans and projects designed to promote an African industry in support of roads and road transport. The coverage was limited to the Eastern and Southern African subregion for which information was available to ECA, and focused on rationalizing the manufacture of commercial and low-cost transport vehicles, components and ancillary industries. Reports were also prepared on existing policies, plans and projects on the promotion and improvement of railway rolling stock industries with particular focus on railway workshops having the potential to grow into major national or multinational centres for the development of railway rolling-stock.

Attention was also given to manpower development and training for road and railway transport. Technical publications were, in this respect, prepared for senior officials responsible for roads and railways on guidelines, design and implementation of manpower development policies and programmes allowing for increased participation of women.

Air transport

In the area of air transport, the secretariat provided technical assistance to the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) and the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) in the formulation of general policies for the optimum development of air transport in Africa. Assistance was also provided to African countries to formulate the Air Navigation Plan for Africa and the Indian Ocean.

In view of the rapid changes in the international air transport policy environment, ECA published two reports aimed at assisting air transport officials to formulate national policies. In these two publications, a series of recommendations were made for the establishment of an efficient air transport system and the provision of air transport authorities with the necessary facilities for training civil aviation personnel. The secretariat also organized a meeting of the Technical Committee on Air Transport, which was set up in pursuance of the Mbabane Declaration, in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 February 1988. The meeting was attended by 12 participants. It focused, among other things, on the likely impact of the new policies including deregulation on African air transport.

At the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, held in Kinshasa from 17 to 24 March 1988, the secretariat presented a report on the development of air services in Africa, and the impact of the new air transport policies. The secretariat organized and serviced the Special Conference of African Ministers of Civil Aviation, in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire on 6 and 7 November 1988. That meeting was preceded by a meeting of experts from 3 to 5 November 1988. The Special Conference focused on the following issues: the international air transport environment and basic principles for air transport in Africa; guidelines for a new African air transport policy; merging of airlines and financing of air transport activities. The Conference adopted the Yamoussoukro Declaration on a new African air transport policy.

Tourism

Technical co-operation and assistance

In accordance with the working arrangement between ECA and ILO, ECA has assisted ILO in organizing the following meetings:

(a) Meeting of the ILO Commission for Africa held in Harare from 21 to 23 September 1988 and in Paris on 26 August 1989. During these meetings, the secretariat provided information on its activities in the area of tourism, especially on the follow-up of the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism, held in Kinshasa from 18 to 22 November 1987;

(b) First meeting of the Ad hoc Preparatory Committee on the African Tourism Year, 1991, held in Paris on 25 August 1989. Being a member of this Committee, the secretariat participated in the preparation of the programme for this tourism promotion drive. It will also participate actively in its implementation;

(c) Joint seminar of national tourism administrations and the operational sector, held in Paris on 26 August 1989, under the aegis of the associate members of ILO. This enabled national tourism administrations to conduct a needed dialogue with tourism sector operators, especially private tour operators; and

(d) The General Assembly of ILO, held in Paris from 28 August to 2 September 1989 which adopted the Cost Insurance Freight programme in whose preparation ECA had participated.

The secretariat also took the following actions within the context of technical co-operation:

(a) Technical assistance to CEAO, involving the preparation of a draft protocol on the creation of a "tourism" programme within CEAO and the terms of reference for a feasibility study on inter-State circuits in the subregion;

(b) Technical assistance to the Government of Chad to enable it to identify tourism development projects; and

(c) Missions, aimed at strengthening co-operation with ECA and at implementing the resolutions adopted in Kinshasa, were undertaken to PTA, SADCC, OMVS, ADB and member Governments of the Southern African and West African subregions.

Operational activities

A seminar on Hotel Management and the Participation of African Women in Tourism Development was organized in Addis Ababa from 18 to 25 September 1989. It was attended by high-ranking government tourism administration officials and aimed at formulating guidelines for managing small- and medium-scale hotel enterprises, at establishing African common positions on contractual relations between African hotel proprietors and the transnational hotel chains, as well as to define actions for improving participation in African tourism development. A technical publication will be prepared based on the proceedings of the seminar.

A technical publication on training programmes for existing tourism activities in Africa has been prepared for African States. It provides information on African institutions, their training programmes and conditions for admission. This is a periodic technical publication requested by the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism within the context of intra-African tourism development. Another technical publication on data collection, processing and publication for the African tourism sector has been prepared for higher- and middle-level national tourism data development personnel.

The Conference of African Ministers of Tourism is now regularly organized by the secretariat. The work of the session held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 November 1989 focused on intra-African co-operation, the tourist product and management. The highlights of the work of the meeting were as follows:

(a) Setting up of mechanisms for dialogue and for strengthening co-operation between individual African intergovernmental organizations, and between them and institutions outside Africa;

(b) Strengthening the capacity of African hotel proprietors to enable them to improve their relations with the transnational hotel chains;

(c) Strengthening of the capacity of Africans to manage their tourism enterprises, especially the small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMES), and improving women's participation in tourism development in Africa;

(d) Setting-up of inter-State and joint tourism promotion circuits.

Communications

Telecommunications

In the field of telecommunications, the secretariat undertook studies and surveys on the level of telecommunications development, facilities and services from 1978 to 1988, and the preparation of the telecommunication aspects of UNTACDA II. Four papers were prepared and presented to the Annual Regional Telecommunications Conference (ARTC/PANAFTEL) of the Eastern and Southern African subregion, to the MULPOC Councils of Ministers, and to the seminars on satellite communications and planning of rural telecommunications. Advisory services were also provided to the Governments of Uganda and Zaire on the development of strategies for the introduction of digital technology in their national telecommunications networks.

In the area of rural telecommunications development, the secretariat provided advisory services to Chad, Sao Tome and Principe and the United Republic of Tanzania. It continued its efforts aimed at the establishment of a rural telecommunications pilot project. The development objective of the pilot project is to assist in the improvement of the living conditions of the rural population. In this connection, an analysis was to be conducted on the impact of telecommunications for the economic development of rural areas and the socio-economic benefits of rural telecommunications demonstrated.

Under the bilateral technical co-operation arrangement with the Federal Republic of Germany, the secretariat organized, in co-operation with ITU, the second seminar on "Planning of rural telecommunications for francophone and lusophone African countries". The primary objective of the seminar was to provide a forum where planners from African national telecommunication administrations could share their experience on specific issues related to the planning, development and expansion of telecommunications to rural communities with each other and with colleagues from the industrialized countries. Twenty-five African countries, as well as representatives of international organizations, participated in the seminar which was organized in Yaounde in October/November 1988.

As a member of the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee (the other members being OAU, ADB, ITU and PATU), the secretariat provided technical support to the activities connected with the review of progress in implementing the missing links of the Pan-African Telecommunications (PANAFTEL) network, including the formulation of strategies and policy for the operation and maintenance as well as the utilization of existing facilities. A special meeting on the development of telecommunications in Central Africa was organized by the Committee. The objective of the meeting was to carry out an in-depth examination of the current situation of the PANAFTEL network in the subregion and determine the steps which should be taken by each member country or organization in order to accelerate the development of the network in Central Africa. The Committee's findings and recommendations were reported to the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in Tangier.

A number of problems still prevail at various levels in different countries and these continue to hinder the implementation of the agreed routing plans of PANAFTEL, improved utilization of existing circuits and the interconnection of African countries on a subregional basis. Organizational and policy constraints also continue to limit the capacity to efficiently manage basic facilities. Therefore, the development, utilization and management of the PANAFTEL network will feature as a priority in the secretariat's regular work programme and the programme for UNTACDA II.

Satellite communications

The feasibility study of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) is now well underway. The primary objective of the study is to identify the telecommunications (including broadcasting) requirements of the participating countries with a view to proposing a composite system based on appropriate economic and financially viable solutions using common resources and relevant forms of technology, in order to respond to the requirements of individual countries. The study is now estimated to cost $US 7.5 million and is being financed by grants from ADB, OAU, UNDP, UNESCO, ITU, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The feasibility study on RASCOM is being implemented under the guidance of an Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee which consists of ECA as vice-chairman, OAU - chairman, ITU - lead agency, ADB, UNDP, PATU, URTNA, AFCAC, UNESCO and UAPT). The ECA secretariat is also a member of the group of supervising institutions (other members being ITU, PATU, URTNA, UAPT directly involved with the implementation of the study and, in this capacity, it has continued to provide its active support for the successful joint implementation of the study. The secretariat provided the services of a telecommunications expert to undertake short-term advisory missions to the national co-ordinating committees (NCCs) of the assigned countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Seychelles and Somalia. The purpose of these missions were, among other things, to assess the progress of the national studies and to provide technical assistance to the NCCs having difficulties elaborating the guidelines for conducting the national-level feasibility studies and the RASCOM model report as well as to sensitize the relevant authorities on the importance of the RASCOM project and the need for a timely completion of the national-level studies.

The secretariat will continue to provide the services of the expert for the compilation and analysis of the field reports at the national and regional levels for the preparation of comprehensive reports representing all telecommunications options to the competent African authorities for their final decision on the implementation phase of the project.

The following summary highlights the achievements of the implementation of the feasibility study:

The national-level studies, consisting of the collection of information and data from countries participating in the study, have been completed by the majority of NCCS. The exercise involved 48 countries with a global staff strength of over 500 national experts. In these activities, a total of over 150,000 rural population centres with an average population ranging from 1,000 to 50,000 were identified.

The regional-level activities of the RASCOM feasibility study have already commenced and comprise basically space- and earth-based system studies.

The satellite system aspect of the study has reached an advanced stage. The study is directed mainly towards identifying the various implementation options for a regional satellite system. To facilitate the activities of this section of the study, it has been divided into four tasks: Task 1 - Engineering of space communications system, Task 2 - Financial and socio-economic evaluation, Task 3 - Satellite system management and related aspects, and Task 4 - Comparison of options. After a world-wide tendering process, the contract for the consultancy services to undertake tasks 1 and 2 has been awarded to the Telecommunications Consultants, India Ltd. (TCIL) and the contract for consultancy services to undertake tasks 3 and 4 has been awarded to the European Satellite Consulting Organization (ESCO).

The terrestrial system study has also been divided into four tasks: Task 1 - Analysis of the status of telecommunications in African countries, Task 2 - Definition of telecommunication requirements, Task 3 - Rural systems and networks, and Task 4 - Planning of rural and model network. These four tasks are being undertaken by the project office staff complemented with 25 man-months of short-term expertise.

While undertaking the tasks above, the project office will pay adequate attention to co-ordination, wherever necessary, with other related ongoing telecommunication projects within the continent, including the PANAFTEL projects.

The study is expected to be completed in August 1990 at which time a final decision on the future of RASCOM would be made by the appropriate bodies.

The secretariat presented an annual progress report to the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the RASCOM feasibility study.

A regional seminar on satellite communications technology was jointly organized by the secretariat and the Government of the USSR within the framework of the ECA/USSR co-operation programme. It was financed under the UNDP/USSR trust fund with the co-operation of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR. The seminar was conducted in Moscow, Dubna and Sochi from 11 to 26 July 1988. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) provided support in the form of lectures at their own expense. The secretariat provided one fellowship per country for participation. The primary objective of the seminar was to provide a forum where senior African professionals concerned with communication policy and planning in telecommunications and broadcasting (radio and television) in their respective countries could share their experiences on specific issues relating to the development of satellite communications technology and its applications, particularly in the African environment. The seminar was also designed to give participants an opportunity to acquire detailed knowledge of operational satellite communications systems and technology and future trends. The knowledge gained would be applied in their daily work including the ongoing feasibility study on RASCOM.

The seminar was attended by 30 member States of the Commission. It was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the USSR as well as invited guests from Glavkosmos, USSR, Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, State Committee for People's Education, India and TELSA-CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Broadcasting (radio and television)

Apart from the activities directly related to the Transport and Communications Decade, work in the broadcasting (radio and television) field during the biennium was limited because the secretariat had no broadcasting expert.

Postal services

Postal services in Africa are characterized by very low density. However, numerous deficiencies substantially hamper the functioning of the service. The main deficiencies are poor organization of work at sorting and transit centres, inefficient use of existing transport facilities, the existence of obsolete infrastructure, particularly with regard to the buildings used as sorting and transit centres, inadequate control of the organization of the forwarding and transshipment of postal items, frequent recourse to triangular routing insufficient training of the staff responsible for mail routeing, and lack of co-operation between postal administrations.

To assist member States in solving the above deficiencies, the secretariat conducted a number of studies aimed mainly at ensuring better control of routeing operations. These included a study on measures to be taken to facilitate airmail transport, study on methods of controlling mail routeing and evaluation of mail routeing networks in Africa.

The secretariat also provided advisory services to Sao Tome and Principe on reorganization of the international mail routeing network and to Chad to study the situation of international surface mail routeing and proposed future course of actions. It continued to strengthen its co-operation with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU) for the improvement of postal circuits in Africa.

The secretariat prepared two technical publications for use by member States on "Organization and evaluation of existing mail and parcel routeing networks in Africa" and "Guidelines for monitoring performance of mail and parcel routeing networks in Africa". Technical support services were provided to the Contact Committee with postal administrations, airlines and shipping lines on measures aimed at facilitating mail routeing within the continent.

Even though some progress was made during the biennium, mail routeing and other basic services of the postal subsector are still below the average norms of other developing countries. These factors continue to hamper the development of postal services in Africa.

Preparation of the second UNTACDA programme for 1991-2000

On the basis of recommendations made in the evaluation report of the first Decade [see the Global Evaluation Report of the UNTACDA (E/ECA/TCD/55), January 1988, prepared by independent consultants under the auspices of UNDP] the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, adopted resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.88/73 at its sixth meeting held in 1988 requesting that a second Decade be proclaimed and outlined the framework for the preparatory activities.

As the lead agency for the programme, the secretariat realized that these activities ought to start even earlier and in this regard, initiated the preparatory activities in early 1988. Immediately following the Kinshasa meeting, the resolution of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning calling for the second UNTACDA was submitted to and endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers meeting in Niamey in April 1988 [resolution 639 (XXIII)]. This resolution was, in turn, endorsed by ECOSOC in its resolution 1988/67 of July 1988 and finally by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988 proclaiming the years 1991-2000 the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II).

Meetings of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC)

The Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for UNTACDA devoted its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth meetings exclusively to the preparation of the Decade programme. The IACC is the technical advisory body for the Decade, composed of African intergovernmental organizations and United Nations agencies concerned with the development of transport and communications in Africa.

At its twelfth meeting which was held in Addis Ababa in March 1989, the IACC discussed the draft objectives, strategies and guidelines for UNTACDA II as proposed by ECA. In view of the complexity of the issues involved in the preparation of the programme, the IACC was unable to exhaust all the issues involved and thus called for another meeting.

The thirteenth meeting was held in June 1989 to once more work on the objectives, strategies and guidelines for UNTACDA II. The outcome of that meeting included the revised objectives, strategies and guidelines which incorporated the terms of reference for the Resource Mobilization Committee (RMC), the criteria for selection of projects as well as the draft agenda for the seventh Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts. Again the Committee decided to hold one more meeting prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning.

The IACC subsequently held its fourteenth meeting in November 1989 in Tangier. At that meeting, the Committee considered, inter alia, the following: the establishment of subsectoral and subregional working groups and their composition, terms of reference of the RMC, co-ordination of the activities of the RMC and its financing, establishment of the criteria for the selection of projects, and creation of National Co-ordinating Committees (NCCs).

Workshop of High-level Experts on UNTACDA II

A workshop of experts on transport and communications development was organized by the secretariat from 25 to 28 September 1989 in order to elicit independent views on the issues of transport and communications in Africa in general, and on the UNTACDA II programme as proposed by the IACC in particular. A total of 22 experts from within and outside Africa took part in that workshop. Various aspects of macro-economic development and their likely impact on the development of transport and communications in Africa during the Decade programme were analysed and recommendations made as to the overall orientation of the Decade programme. Some of those recommendations have been incorporated into the approved document on objectives, strategies and guidelines.

Definition of criteria for project selection

A special ad hoc committee was established by the IACC to develop criteria for the selection of projects to be included in the programme. Those criteria were reviewed and endorsed by the Ministers and form part of the guidelines which will be distributed to all participants in the preparation of the UNTACDA II programme.

Mobilization of resources

One of the new approaches to the Decade programme which did not exist in the first Decade was the establishment of a special committee to assist member States in the mobilization of resources to implement the programme. The Resource Mobilization Committee, composed of the ADB (Chairman), the OAU, the World Bank, the EEC, UNDP and ECA (secretariat), is expected to strengthen co-operation among its members and secure the co-operation and participation of other financial institutions in the financing of projects that fall within the global objectives of the Decade.

Subsequent to its formal creation, the RMC has held two meetings: the first in June and the second in November 1989. At those meetings, the RMC drew up the work programme which was approved by the Ministers.

Meetings of the Conference of Ministers

It was the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning which formally called for the second Decade programme at its sixth meeting in Kinshasa in March 1988. In the resolution on UNTACDA II, the Ministers specifically set aside a two-year period for the preparation of the programme.

The Ministers met again in Tangier in November 1989 to review the progress in the preparation of the programme. Among other things, the meeting approved the objectives and strategies for the programme as well as the guidelines and institutional framework for its preparation. In particular, the Ministers endorsed the creation of NCCs as well as their terms of reference.

The Ministers also adopted a broad timeframe for completing the preparation of the programme. The NCCs must work within this period and produce timely inputs into the work of the subregional working groups. Specific guidelines have been prepared to assist the NCCs in their work.

CHAPTER IV

RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES, 1988-1989

1. Introduction

In the preceding chapters, and particularly in chapter III, the activities carried out by the Commission and its secretariat during the 1988-1989 biennium were reported upon. The financial resources available for carrying out those activities are discussed in this chapter, with particular reference to the sources of those resources and their allocation by programme.

Basically, the resources available to the Commission and its secretariat are derived from two sources - regular budget and extrabudgetary. The regular budget resources are voted by the United Nations General Assembly on the basis of the activities proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be carried out in the biennium in the light of the resources that are likely to be available to the United Nations and the importance which Member States through their representatives attach to those activities, taking into account the requirements of other regions of the world and of global entities. The proposals of the Secretary-General are based on those made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in consultation with member States through the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning. The extrabudgetary resources are those which the secretariat negotiates with bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as those obtained under special funds such as trust funds, for the purpose of implementing specific activities in which such donors show interest and are prepared to allocate resources to accordingly. While the General Assembly is interested in the source and amount of such funds (and so they must be programmed in the same way as regular budget resources), the determination of the amount of the funds and the conditions for their use are matters of negotiation between the donors, recipient member States and the secretariat of the Commission.

Another distinction also made between regular budget and extrabudgetary resources is that regular budget resources are meant to be used for the implementation of "substantive activities", that is, the traditional activities of the United Nations, namely organization of the "legislative organs" meetings, conducting research including data collection and analysis, preparation of reports and publication of technical documents, whereas extrabudgetary resources are meant for the implementation of technical assistance and operational activities designed to benefit member States directly, such as formulation and implementation of investment projects, organization of workshops, institution building, and advisory services and operational projects for which the Commission is the executing agency.

This distinction does not always hold. Thus, the United Nations provides resources under the regular budget for technical co-operation activities, and donors, in addition to the provision of resources for operational projects, it sometimes provide resources to the secretariat in order to assist it to expand its substantive activities, although such support is understood to be on a temporary basis. Moreover, the use of resources invariably overlaps since, apart from the possibility of co-financing under the two sources, the formulation and the implementation of technical co-operation activities and operational projects are normally supervised by programme managers who are recruited and financed under the regular budget. In the same vein, the services provided under legislative organs, executive direction and management, administration and common services, and conference services cover activities under the two sources of finance.

The data contained in the following tables include estimates of expenditure for the last few months of the biennium, and may be revised as appropriate.

As the data will show, the resource situation in 1988-1989 indicated a significant improvement from the financial crisis of 1986-1987. There were, during the biennium, increases in both the resources for substantive and operational activities.

The components and main features of the resources intended mainly for substantive activities are discussed by source in section 2, and their allocation by programme of activity in section 3. Similarly, the resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects are discussed by source in section 4 and the allocation by programme of activity in section 5. Section 6 deals with the allocation of regular and extrabudgetary resources by programme, and the chapter concludes with an overview of resource availability during the biennium and its impact on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities, both "substantive and operational". The information on the 1984-1985 and 1986-1987 bienniums is given in the tables for purposes of comparison.

2. Resources intended mainly for substantive activities by source

The resources available to the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of substantive activities come mainly from three sources: (a) direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly; (b) allocation through other United Nations units; and (c) allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations. Occasionally, funding agencies of the United Nations and bilateral donors do provide resources for "substantive activities".

(a) Direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly

The United Nations budget is divided into parts, sections and programmes. The main source of resources for ECA is section 13, which is voted directly by the General Assembly for implementing the substantive activities of the Commission and its secretariat. Section 13 resources are supplemented by sections 28 and 32 which represent ECA's shares of these sections which are managed directly from United Nations Headquarters in New York for certain aspects of administration and for building and construction including alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises.

Resources for the implementation of substantive activities increased substantially during the 1988-1989 biennium from the low level of 1986-1987 when, because of the United Nations financial crisis, a series of measures were undertaken so as to reduce expenditure. For the current biennium direct allocations of the General Assembly to ECA (section 13) increased by over 28 per cent from $39.8 million to $51.2 million. An upturn in the trend was also experienced in the allocations under Section 28, Administration and management services and Section 32, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises.

Table 1: Resources intended mainly for substantive activities by source, 1984-1985 to 1988-1989 (in thousand $US)

	Source	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
(a)	Direct regular budget allocation by the General Assembly			
	Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa	45 954.9	39 760.9	51 207.2
	Section 28. Administration and management services[a]	201.9	155.3	189.9
	Section 32. Construction, alteration and major maintenance of premises	120.0	1 164.5	1 681.3
(b)	Allocations through other UN units			
	Section 9. Transnational Corporations	380.5	260.1	453.8
	Section 17. UNIDO	425.2		
	Section 18. UNEP	326.8	220.0	251.7
(c)	Allocations by funding agencies of the United Nations			
	UNDP	1 038.0		
	Executive direction and management	308.0		
	Development issues and policies:			
	(i) Socio-economic research	610.0		
	Environment	20.0		
	Social development	100.0		
	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)	52.8		
	Environment	20.0		
	Natural resources	32.8		
	UNIFEM	18.0		
	Social development	18.0		
(d)	Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations			
	Food and Agriculture Organization	1 560.0	1 372.0	1 493.0
	UNIDO[b]	294.2		
(e)	Bilateral sources	182.2		
	Total	51 968.6	43 227.0	56 568.0

[a] Mainly staff language training.

[b] UNIDO was a United Nations unit only up to the 1984-1985 biennium; thereafter it became a specialized agency of the United Nations.

The increase in resources under Section 13 (ECA), along with improvement in management, programme budgeting and monitoring, had a significant impact on the implementation of mandated commitments, and the secretariat attained an implementation rate of over 90 per cent compared with only 69.2 per cent recorded in the previous biennium.

(b) Allocations through other United Nations units

The increase for Section 9, Transnational Corporations is attributable to the general trend in the recovery from the United Nations financial crisis. The amount of $251,728 was provided by UNEP specifically as a contribution to the joint ECA/UNEP Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development, held in Kampala, Uganda in June 1989.

(c) Allocations by funding agencies of the United Nations

The contributions by UNDP and UNIFEM were provided mainly for the substantive activities of the secretariat. Thus, from UNDP the amount of $308,000 was provided for monitoring the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, $610,000 for the structural adjustment studies and related activities undertaken by ECA, $20,000 was for the organization of the Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development and $100,000 towards the fourth Regional Conference on Women in Development held in Abuja, Nigeria in November 1989, to which UNIFEM also contributed $18,000.

(d) Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations

The contributions under this heading are mainly from the Food and Agriculture Organization for joint implementation with ECA of activities under the programme "food and agriculture". The increase in the allocation for the 1988-1989 biennium reflects the improvement in the staffing position since all the vacant posts were filled during the 1988-1989 biennium.

(e) Allocations from bilateral sources

The allocation from bilateral sources of $182,200 represents a contribution by Sweden towards the fourth Regional Conference on Women in Development.

3. Allocation of resources intended mainly for substantive activities by programme of activity

The table below shows the distribution of resources for substantive activities by programme of activity:

"Development issues and policies" which embraces eight different subprogramme[1] and includes the activities of the five MULPOCs accounted for 17.1 per cent of the total, the largest allocation to any single programme of activity, apart from "administration and common services" which was allocated $14,937,700

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[1] There are:

(a) Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections;
(b) Fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level;
(c) Least developed countries;
(d) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation;
(e) Education and training for development;
(f) Manpower and employment planning policies;
(g) Central co-ordination and information exchange services;
(h) National and subregional information and documentation services.

(26.4 per cent). The allocation also reflects the priority that member States have attached to" Development issues and policies".

Table 2: Allocation of resources mainly for substantive activities 1984-1985 to 1985-1989 (in thousand $US)

	Programme of activity	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
A.	Policy-making organs	442.0	275.2	402.8
B.	Executive direction and management	3 083.9	2 264.1	3 060.5
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	2 981.3	2 774.5	3 210.9
	Marine affairs	22.8	10.1	
	Development issues and policies	7 120.8	7 686.2	9 598.6
	1. Socio-economic research	2 142.4	2 129.6	3 101.2
	2. Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation			
(i)	Management of economic co-operation	1 338.1	1 494.5	1 677.5
(ii)	Gisenyi MULPOC	338.1	406.0	490.7
(iii)	Lusaka MULPOC	765.2	546.5	794.2
(iv)	Niamey MULPOC	780.7	937.3	1 037.9
(v)	Yaounde MULPOC	454.7	567.5	669.1
(vi)	Tangier MULPOC	497.8	624.2	762.4
	Education and manpower	803.8	980.6	1 065.6
	Environment	496.4	574.4	663.5
	Human settlements	517.1	471.1	560.3
	Industrial development	2 638.8	2 059.7	2 680.6
	International trade and development finance	2 446.0	1 871.5	2 412.5
	Transnational corporations	380.5	260.1	453.8
	Natural resources	1 587.6	1 479.4	1 799.3
	Energy and development	328.4	196.6	532.8
	Population	1 030.5	839.8	1 121.8
	Public administration and finance	988.8	785.7	780.7
	Science and technology	725.3	738.2	552.8
	Social development	1 244.0	1 054.3	1 791.9
	Statistics	2 017.8	1 708.4	2 295.1
	Transport, communications and tourism	4 212.9	1 802.8	2 356.2

	Programme of activity	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
D.	Programme support			
	Conference services	3 715.8	3 305.0	4 496.1
	Management of technical co-operation activities	759.5	731.3	791.4
	Administration and common services	12 092.5	11 126.9	14 937.7
	Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	3 158.7	1 199.0	2 058.5
	Total	51 968.6	43 227.0	56 568.0

Food and agriculture, with an amount of $3,210,900, was second in terms of magnitude of allocation and accounted for only 5.7 per cent of the total resources allocated for substantive activities.

The information relating to "policy-making organs" represents the cost of organizing and servicing the meetings of the Commission's legislative organs such as the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole. The allocation to "executive direction and management" represents the costs of the Executive Secretary including his office in directing and managing the work of the secretariat, including the formulation of programmes, their implementation and monitoring as well as maintaining liaison with member States.

4. Resources mainly for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by source

As it has been the case during the previous biennia, ECA continued to mobilize financial and human resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects. Such resources came from the following five traditional sources:

(a) United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation (UNRPTC);

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations system;

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations;

(d) United Nations specialized agencies; and

(e) Bilateral funding agencies.

The volume of resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects was valued at $34,302,000 during the biennium. Despite the inflationary pressures and currency adjustment (particularly for the weakening United States dollar which tended to depress the real value of financial resources), this amount shows an increase if compared to that raised during the previous one: $31,251,700 for the 1986-1987 biennium. This improvement was due to the number of projects and programmes which were far larger than in previous biennia.

The contribution of each donor is presented in table 3 followed by a discussion of the main sources.

A review of the table below leads to the following comments regarding the main sources:

(a) General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly allocation amounting to $3,393,400 under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation showed a slight decline mainly because of delays in recruiting to vacant adviser posts. The allocations under this heading enabled ECA to continue to finance the activities undertaken by its regional advisers at the request of member States. Some of the resources were also used to organize training seminars and working tours.

Table 3: Resources mainly for technical co-operation activities and operational projects by source, 1984-1985 to 1988-1989 (in thousand $US)

	Source	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
(a)	General Assembly	2 953.2	3 422.6	3 393.4
	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation (UNRPTC)	2 953.2	3 422.6	3 393.4
(b)	Funding agencies of the United Nations	18 348.9	22 147.9	25 361.2
	1. UNDP	12 001.8	15 788.8	17 773.9
	2. United Nations Population Fund	6 295.1	6 340.3	7 587.3
	3. United Nations Industrial Development Organization		20.0	
	4. United Nations Environment Programme	18.8		
	5. United Nations Children's Fund	32.0		
(c)	Special funds administered by the United Nations	1 049.8	1 259.7	1 358.7
	1. United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)	606.9	997.5	1 089.9
	2. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	366.0	322.3	322.3
	3. Pledging for the United Nations	76.9	69.9	69.9
(d)	United Nations specialized agencies	195.9		
	1. Food and Agriculture Organization	94.0		
	2. World Meteorological Organization	10.0		
	3. World Bank	8.5		
(e)	Organization of African Unity	10.0		
(f)	OAU/CIDA/UNCSTD/UNFSSD	73.4		

	Source	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
(g)	**Bilateral funding agencies**	5 467.4	4 421.5	4 188.7
1.	Belgium	983.3	494.8	327.5
2.	Finland	50.0	25.5	
3.	Federal Republic of Germany	934.2	1 479.4	1 096.6
4.	France	544.0	464.0	202.9
5.	India	875.2	484.3	467.0
6.	Netherlands	426.3	456.6	479.3
7.	Norway	47.8		
8.	Canada	255.4	192.1	522.5
9.	Sweden (SIDA)	725.5	393.6	518.8
10.	Sweden (SAREC)	5.0		
11.	USA	437.1	172.9	
12.	Ford Foundation	100.2	55.3	221.8
13.	Carnegie Corporation	41.4		
14.	China	44.3	50.8	
15.	International Organization for Migration	83.5	158.6	92.2
16.	Egypt	66.7		
17.	Japan	18.0		
18.	Islamic Development Bank	83.2		

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations

(i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP continues to be the main donor for the implementation of ECA operational projects. The increase in allocations to $17,773,900 in the 1988-1989 biennium from $15,788,800 in the 1986-1987 biennium is particularly noteworthy and reflects UNDP's increasing appreciation of ECA's performance as an executing agency for regional and subregional projects.

(ii) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA increased the level of its support to $7,587,300 in 1988-1989 from $6,340,300 in 1986-1987 for technical co-operation activities and operational projects executed by ECA, especially in the field of development of human resources and strengthening member States capabilities for the management of population issues.

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations

(i) United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

The contribution of UNTFAD amounting to $1,089,900 for the 1988-1989 biennium is above that for the 1986-1987 biennium. This increase in the contribution of UNTFAD to the ECA technical co-operation activities and projects is also a confirmation of the interest accorded the Fund through the larger and encouraging pledges made for and amounts paid to UNTFAD during the period under review. It is to be noted in this regard and as shown in table 1, that resources from the Fund were also used to implement the secretariat's substantive activities.

(ii) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

During the period under review, UNIFEM provided a total amount of $261,200 for technical co-operation activities jointly undertaken by ECA and UNIFEM in relation to the integration of women in the development process, especially in the informal sector.

(d) Bilateral contributions

The total amount ($4,188,700) of voluntary contributions granted on a bilateral basis to the Commission by governments and agencies registered a slight decline from the 1986-1987 biennium level of $4,421,500. The decline was the result of a number of factors including especially some major changes in donor policies which were more oriented towards domestic problems. This new direction was taken to the detriment of the technical assistance provided by donors and contributed to the financial crisis of the United Nations which somewhat reduced the capacity of the secretariat to generate and execute enough development projects. However, despite the decrease, a good number of donors have continued to support the Commission's activities and some such as Sweden, Canada and the Netherlands increased their contributions to ECA during the 1988-1989 biennium.

Bilateral financing of technical co-operation activities and operational projects continued to be a significant feature of the resources granted to the Commission, indicating donor interest in supporting and fostering the economic and social development of Africa. The Commission therefore continues to attach great importance to its co-operation with the donor governments and organizations which have supported and continue to support the implementation of technical co-operation activities and operational projects.

5. Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects, by programme of activity

ECA's technical co-operation resources for the 1988-1989 biennium have been principally utilized for the implementation of programmes and projects emanating from the priority work programme of the Commission as approved by the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning. In addition, the technical assistance activities undertaken within this framework were provided to member States in response to the call of the General Assembly of the United Nations to the entire international community for a Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD).

Table 4.1 below shows the source and distribution of resources available for technical co-operation activities and operational projects, by programme of activity followed by a description the utilization of the resources.

(a) United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation

Changes in the allocation of resources under this programme were introduced during 1988-1989 and, while development issues and policies still retained the largest share of $1,709,200, additional allocations were made to the food and agriculture and environment programmes for the services of regional advisers in line with the priorities established in the UN-PAAERD. Allocations to public administration and finance ($439,000; $270,600 in 1986-1987) were increased while social development and energy were reduced to allow for changes in priorities. Additional allocations were made to development issues and policies

(PADIS) to finance the organization of workshops and study tours for African government officials in the USSR.

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations

(i) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP's contribution to resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects increased during the 1988-1989 biennium. Development issues and policies, transport and communications, statistics, science and technology, and industrial development received the largest volume of resources, in that order respectively.

Table 4.1: Resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects of activities, 1984-1985 to 1988-1989 (in thousand $US)

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
(a) General Assembly; UNRPTC	2 953.2	3 423.2	3 393.4
Food and agriculture	62.0	219.4	
Development issues and policies:	1 074.7	1 175.2	1 709.2
(i) Socio-economic research	286.5	889.6	419.2
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	788.2	285.6	838.4
(iii) PADIS		451.6	
Environment		75.0	219.4
International trade and development finance	214.6		
Natural resources			
Energy and development	247.6	743.2	219.3
Public administration and finance	596.0	270.6	439.0
Social development	225.0	180.6	
Statistics	226.5	399.1	219.8
Transport, communications and tourism	500.4	170.5	219.6
Programme support			
Administration and common services	83.0	132.4	147.7
(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations	8 348.9	22 147.9	25 361.2
1. UNDP	12 001.8	15 788.8	17 773.9
Food and agriculture	423.0		
Development issues and policies:	3 868.9	4 730.2	6 796.4
(i) Socio-economic research	1 593.9	2 132.9	1 718.7
(ii) Policies institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	754.6	1 096.7	2 606.6
(iii) Education and training for development	224.0	584.7	
(iv) Development information system	1 520.4	1 276.5	1 886.3

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
Human settlements	65.0	476.0	205.5
Industrial development	987.3	842.8	1 610.2
International trade and development finance	32.0	572.4	421.2
Natural resources	686.3	817.9	165.6
Public administration and finance	431.7	1 549.0	226.5
Science and technology	1 119.3	1 170.2	2 099.0
Social development	1 507.9	2 159.6	977.3
Statistics	1 063.6	896.3	1 897.4
Transport, communications and tourism	2 239.7	2 574.5	2 951.8
2. UNFPA	6 295.1	6 340.3	7 587.3
Population	4 500.1	4 631.1	5 669.5
Statistics	1 795.0	1 709.2	1 917.8
3. UNIDO	20.0		
Industrial development	20.0		
4. UNEP		18.8	
Environment		18.8	
5. UNICEF	32.0		
Social development	32.0		
(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations	1 049.8	1 259.7	1 358.7
1. UNTFAD	606.9	997.5	1 089.9
Food and agriculture in Africa	19.7	85.4	72.4
Development issues and policies:	230.9	647.1	274.7
(i) Least developed countries			
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation	647.1	158.7	
(iii) Education and training		5.0	
(iv) PADIS		111.1	
Environment			
Human settlements	8.7		
Industrial development	119.0	427.3	
International trade and development finance		69.6	58.9
Natural resources		80.5	75.8
Energy and development		41.4	

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
Public administration and finance	27.4		
Social development	2.7	274.0	
Administration and common services	167.5	11.3	
2. UNIFEM [1]		3.0	
Social development	366.0	192.3	243.2
3. Pledging for the United Nations	76.9	69.9	25.5
Transport, communications and tourism	76.9	69.9	25.5
4. United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office			
Environment			
(d) United Nations specialized agencies	112.5		
1. FAO	94.0		
Food and agriculture in Africa		94.0	
2. WMO	10.0		
Environment		10.0	
3. World Bank		8.5	
Statistics		8.5	
(e) OAU		10.0	
Environment		10.0	
(f) OAU/CIDA/UNCSTD/UNFSSD		73.4	
Science and technology		73.4	
(g) Bilateral sources	5 467.4	4 421.5	4 188.7
1. Belgium	983.3	494.8	327.5
Food and agriculture		314.9	327.5
International trade and development finance		603.5	

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[1] United Nations Voluntary Fund for Women before 1988-1989.

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
Natural resources		358.5	179.9
Social development		21.3	
Transport, communications and tourism			
2. Finland	50.0	25.5	
Transport, communications and tourism		50.0	25.5
3. Federal Republic of Germany	934.2	1 479.4	1 096.6
Development issues and policies	91.8		
Food and agriculture	190.1	574.1	521.9
Natural resources			
Energy and development	207.1	224.5	64.7
Social development			
Statistics		160.9	196.2
Transport, communications and tourism	376.1	484.6	418.3
4. France	544.0	464.0	202.9
Marine affairs		202.9	
Natural resources		310.0	
Energy and development		232.0	
Transport, communications and tourism		312.0	154.0
5. India	875.2	484.3	467.0
Human settlements			
Industrial development	459.0	352.8	372.2
Natural resources		71.9	
Public administration and finance	118.7	59.6	35.2
Science and technology		297.5	59.6
6. Netherlands	426.3	456.6	479.3
Food and agriculture	192.9	201.3	330.3
Development issues and policies:	118.6	210.0	
Education and training	84.7		
Manpower and employment planning	33.8		
Industrial development	114.8	45.3	30.2
International trade and development finance			
Social development		118.7	
Statistics			
Transport, communications and tourism			

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
7. Norway		47.8	
Transport, communications and tourism	47.8		
8. Canada	255.4	192.1	522.5
Development issues and policies:	255.4	177.2	381.5
PADIS	155.4	65.8	155.7
Other development issues	111.4	225.8	
Natural resources		6.3	
Population		8.6	69.2
Science and technology			
Social development		6.9	
9. Sweden (SIDA)	725.5	393.6	518.8
Development issues and policies	59.4	393.6	
Environment			
Social development	666.2	518.8	
10. Sweden (SAREC)	5.0		
Development issues and policies	5.0		
11. USA		437.1	172.9
Food and agriculture			
Development issues and policies	131.8	172.9	
Natural resources			
Social development		233.2	
Administration and common services	72.1		
12. Ford Foundation	100.2	55.3	221.8
Social development	100.2	55.3	221.8
13. Carnegie Corporation		41.4	
Science and technology		41.4	
14. China		44.3	50.8
Development issues and policies	44.3		
Environment		50.8	
15. International Organization for Migration	83.5	158.6	92.2
Development issues and policies	83.5	158.6	92.2

Source and programme of activities	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
16. Egypt		66.7	
Development issues and policies	66.7		
17. Japan/UNCSTD		18.0	
Science and technology		18.0	
18. Islamic Development Bank	83.2		
Industry		25.0	
Transport, communications and tourism		58.2	
Total	28 015.1	31 252.3	34 302.0

Resources provided by UNDP were distributed by programme and project as follows:

(a) $423,042 to food and agriculture for support to a project on control of trypanosomiasis in the Kagera basin in order to enhance livestock production;

(b) $6,796,400 to development issues and policies: to finance the regular training activities of IDEP ($1,718,694); for the funding of short-term consultancies ($450,201); in support of CEPGL ($454,989); in support of ECCAS ($433,512); in support of UDEAC ($759,009); assistance to the Niamey MULPOC for the harmonization of activities of the intergovernmental organizations ($175,000); to finance high-level seminars ($333,935); to finance the strengthening of African universities ($364,100); assistance to the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research ($220,609); in support of PADIS Phase III ($1,584,606); for the Kagera Basin Organization Data Bank and Information Centre ($176,200); and for the participation of North African countries in PADIS ($125,500);

(c) $205,499 to human settlements in support of the preparatory assistance activities for the development of building materials in Africa;

(d) $1,610,200 to industrial development in support of ARCEDEM;

(e) $421,200 to international trade and development finance in support of State Trading Organizations ($390,000) and the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations ($31,188);

(f) $165,600 to natural resources in support of RECTAS ($95,550) and RCSSMRS ($70,000);

(g) $226,500 to public administration and finance in support of the Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa (SAPAM);

(h) $2,099,000 to science and technology in support of ARCT ($1,407,107) and ARSO ($691,934);

(i) $977,300 to social development to support UNAFRI ($49,426), and the project on improving the role of women in the informal sector ($927,881).

(j) $1,897,400 to statistics to support the project on enhancing statistical development in Africa ($1,540,614), to finance a project on data collection on aid flows in collaboration with the World Bank ($213,100) and in providing support to strengthen national accounts in African LDCs; and

(k) Finally, $2,951,800 to transport, communications and tourism in Africa in support of activities of the project on UNTACDA ($1,690,267), the pre-feasibility study for the development of an African gas pipeline ($530,000), survey of Namibia's railways and road transport ($6,127), strengthening of human resources development in the transport sector ($230,325) and for the organization of seminars in the USSR under the UNDP/USSR Roubles Trust Fund on satellite communications ($198,315) and port management ($296,770).

(ii) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

UNFPA provided support of $7,587,298 mainly for regional advisory services in demography and demographic statistics and for the activities of the regional demographic institutes (RIPs and IFORD).

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations

(i) United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

The contribution of UNTFAD increased during the 1988-1989 biennium from $997,500 to $1,089,900. This contribution was used mainly in support of development issues and policies ($330,851), industrial development ($330,731), food and agriculture ($169,023) and programme support functions in relation to the activities of the MULPOCs ($116,809). Other sectors receiving UNTFAD assistance during the biennium included: international trade and development finance to finance preparatory activities for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in the North African subregion ($40,115); energy ($41,411) for the organization of a meeting on nuclear energy; public administration and finance ($4,972) to contribute to the organization of a workshop on human resources planning and programming in Somalia; social development ($55,983) in support of activities towards the integration of women in the Gisenyi MULPOC and for the procurement of equipment for the Ruhengeri Nutritional Centre in the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion.

(ii) United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

UNIFEM's contribution of $243,200 during the 1988-1989 biennium was used to finance projects on the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute ($111,499); expert group meeting on the development of a data bank on women ($80,800) and seminars on women in development in Portuguese-speaking countries ($50,942).

(iii) Pledging for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

An amount of $25,520 was pledged as contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Transport and Communications Development in Africa, detailed as follows: Cyprus ($500); the Central African Republic ($1,534); Ghana ($10,000); Zaire ($2,000) and Zimbabwe ($11,486).

(d) Bilateral sources

Bilateral contributions for operational activities and projects during the 1988-1989 biennium amounted to $4,188,700, slightly below the level of $4,421,500 registered during the previous biennium. The distribution of these resources showed a shift in emphasis from development issues and policies to food and agriculture, and social development. Allocations to development issues and policies dropped significantly from $1,156,591 during the 1986-1987 biennium to $632,200 during the 1988-1989 biennium while food and agriculture received an increase in resources from $1,090,300 to $1,179,800. The continued problems of poverty and population pressures resulting in desperate search of the poor for such basic needs as fuel, food and water significantly influenced many bilateral donor contributions in favour of projects aimed at basic needs satisfaction, particularly of the vulnerable groups, the poor and women.

Concern for women's issues and their integration in the development process also featured prominently in the bilateral assistance during 1988-1989. Indeed, such issues which come under the general heading of social development received the greatest bilateral support to the tune of $1,323,988 to finance projects on increasing women's access to credit ($518,759); research on women's productive activities in the informal sector ($211,832); integration of women in development in the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion ($225,835); provision of an expert to deal with women in development (WID) issues in the North African subregion ($66,666); for training programmes at ESAMI for women entrepreneurs ($118,740); and to promote the role of women in science and technology development ($6,886).

The amount of $1,179,800 allocated to the food and agriculture sector went to support activities aimed at reducing post-harvest food losses ($849,413), introducing research applications to boost staple food production with emphasis on maize ($74,384), and providing advisory services to member States in the development of their marine/fishery resources ($202,938).

Other sectors receiving bilateral support during the 1988-1989 biennium included industrial development ($487,400) to finance projects on small-scale industries, composite flour production and engineering industries development and organizing a workshop on the manufacture of agricultural equipment ($25,000); environment ($50,849) for a study tour in China on drought and desertification; natural resources ($64,664) to provide advisory services on the development of coal and lignite resources in Africa; population ($69,171) to support the training activities of the Regional Demographic Institute (IFORD) in Yaounde; public administration and finance ($35,212) to conduct training workshops on procurement and supply management in Africa; science and technology ($183,900) to strengthen science and technology policy formulation in Africa, advisory services, training equipment, demonstration and replication services in the field of rural technologies to serve the needs of the rural population, and to organize a symposium in collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development in Japan on technology development and transfer for rural technology; statistical development and transport and communications received $91,781 and $476,480 respectively.

The combined preferences of donors in the allocation of resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects, in order of magnitude, was for development issues and policies, population, statistics, transport, communications and tourism, social development, industrial development, and science and technology with food and agriculture, a priority sector in the UN-PAAERD, taking the eighth position as table 4.2 below shows:

Table 4.2: Allocation of resources for technical co-operation and operational projects by programme (in thousand $US)

	Programme	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
A.	Policy-making organs			
B.	Executive direction and management			
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	496.7	1 237.7	894.6
	Marine affairs	202.9		
	Development issues and policies	5 828.2	7 709.1	9 412.5
	Environment	20.0	93.8	270.2
	Human settlements	73.7	476.0	205.5
	Industrial development	1 581.1	1 359.9	2 464.9
	International trade and development finance	705.1	845.8	421.2
	Natural resources	1 125.4	1 461.9	165.6
	Energy and development	686.7	967.7	325.4
	Population	4 500.1	4 639.7	5 738.7
	Public administration and finance	1 173.7	1 879.2	700.7
	Science and technology	1 490.2	1 170.2	2 282.9
	Social development	3 154.3	2 587.9	2 360.7
	Statistics	3 254.5	3 200.8	4 035.0
	Transport, communications and tourism	3 602.9	3 479.1	3 673.4
D.	Programme support			
	Administration and common services	322.6	143.7	147.7
Total resources for technical co-operation		28 015.1	31 252.3	34 302.0

Industrial development, science and technology and social development, which are sectors supporting food and agriculture, registered significant increases in resources during the biennium. The environment programme also recorded notable increases in resources for technical co-operation activities and operational projects from both multilateral and bilateral donors attesting to the growing importance of environmental issues.

The increase in resources is particularly noteworthy coming as it did soon after the financial crisis which the secretariat experienced during the 1986-1987 biennium. Indeed, some programmes are still recovering from that crisis, and their reduced capacity for identification and formulation of operational projects and activities is reflected in the decreases in resources for those programmes. Such has been the case for the human settlements, international trade, natural resources and public administration programmes.

Allocation of extrabudgetary programme support income

The funding of technical co-operation activities and operational projects is based on negotiations between the Commission and the donors for the benefit of member States. The execution, monitoring and evaluation of those projects by the secretariat on behalf of the Commission requires resources which are reimbursed to the secretariat and called programme support income. The distribution of such income by programme of activity is shown in table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 Allocation of extrabudgetary programme support income by programme, 1984-1985 to 1988-1989 (in thousand $US)

	Programme of activity	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
A.	Policy-making organs			
B.	Executive direction and management	589.4	419.4	444.6
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	27.1	21.3	
	Marine affairs			
	Development issues and policies	318.0	91.7	260.8
	Socio-economic research	260.8		
	Environment	24.6		
	Human settlements	7.5		
	Industrial development	112.6	28.1	29.1
	International trade and development finance	24.1		
	Natural resources	196.2	82.5	98.4
	Energy and development	31.0		
	Population	66.9	100.2	
	Public administration and finance			
	Science and technology			
	Social development	190.8	117.4	29.1
	Statistics	25.1	28.1	29.1
	Transport, communications and tourism	371.5		
D.	Programme support			
	Conference services	262.8	190.8	
	Management of technical co-operation	204.0	217.9	240.4
	Administration and common services	1 282.3	1 788.6	1 580.5
	Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance			
	Total	3 331.3	3 064.6	3 135.8

6. Allocation of total regular budget and extrabudgetary resources by programme of activity

Total resources for implementation of both substantive and technical co-operation and operational projects amounted to $94.0 million, an increase of 21 per cent over $77.5 million recorded in the 1986-1987 biennium.

As in past bienniums,the programme development issues and policies continued to account for an increasingly major proportion of the total resources. With the exception of natural resources, energy and development and public administration all programmes of activity recorded increases in the volume of resources. The distribution of total regular budget and extrabudgetary resources by programme is presented in table 5 below:

Table 5. Allocation of total regular budget and extrabudgetary resources by programme of activity, 1984-1985 to 1988-1989 (in thousand $US)

	Programme of activity	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989
A.	Policy-making organs	442.0	275.2	402.8
B.	Executive direction and management	3 673.3	2 683.5	3 505.1
C.	Programmes of activity			
	Food and agriculture	3 505.1	4 012.2	5 126.8
	Marine affairs	22.8	213.0	
	Development issues and policies	13 267.0	15 487.0	19 271.9
	Environment	541.0	668.2	933.8
	Human settlements	598.3	947.1	765.8
	Industrial development	4 332.5	3 447.7	5 174.6
	International trade and development finance	3 175.2	2 717.3	2 833.7
	Transnational corporations	380.5	260.1	453.8
	Natural resources	2 909.2	3 023.7	2 063.3
	Energy and development	1 015.1	1 164.3	889.2
	Population	5 597.5	5 579.8	6 860.5
	Public administration and finance	2 162.5	2 664.9	1 481.4
	Science and technology	2 215.5	1 908.4	2 835.7
	Social development	4 589.0	3 759.5	4 181.7
	Statistics	5 297.4	4 937.3	6 359.2
	Transport, communications and tourism	7 815.8	5 281.9	6 401.1
D.	Programme support			
	Conference services	3 978.6	3 495.8	4 496.1
	Management of technical co-operation	963.5	949.2	1 031.8
	Administration and common services	13 697.3	13 059.2	16 665.9
	Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance	3 158.7	1 199.0	2 058.5
	Total	83 315.1	77 543.9	94 005.7

7. Conclusion

The improvement in the level of resources in the biennium over the previous one underlined the multisectoral and multidisciplinary thrust of ECA's strategies and activities and enabled the secretariat to sustain its assistance to member States both in its substantive and operational activities. Both the regular and extrabudgetary resources provided the secretariat with the means for strengthening its efforts in the assistance it provided to member States and positive results were attained for example in the area of policy formulation. Thus, during the biennium member States adopted AAF-SAP, a major policy initiative which has generated discussion among donor and development agencies regarding orthodox structural adjustment programmes and was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Also, during the biennium the General Assembly proclaimed the second UNTACDA, a sequel to UNTACDA I which was an operational project of the Commission. These are only some of the activities undertaken.

It is clear from chapter III that the resources were used to good effect. High implementation rates were achieved and the secretariat's impact in the various programmes of activity and in such diverse areas as information dissemination and institution building was appreciable.

The overall increase in resources for technical co-operation and operational activities again confirmed the faith that the international community has in ECA as an executing agency and their desire to co-operate with ECA in assisting member States in their efforts to improve the standard of living and the conditions of life of their peoples.

It should be pointed out also that bilateral support to operational activities continued to decline, and the traditional donors were generally more selective in their contributions to operational activities preferring projects which directly addressed poverty alleviation and those which aimed at addressing the basic needs of vulnerable groups: the poor and women. Agriculture and social development, in that order, were thus the most favoured programmes.

The secretariat must therefore continue its efforts in mobilizing resources for the task before the Commission and must also continue to strengthen its capacity for effective and efficient utilization of those resources. While the support of the international community will continue to be invaluable and needed, member States of the Commission will have to continue to reinforce, materially, their determination for individual and collective self-reliance and in that respect increase their contributions to the UNTFAD.

CHAPTER V

PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION

During the biennium, the secretariat continued its activities in promoting technical co-operation and economic co-operation and integration chiefly by assisting African intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of multisectoral projects. As discussed in chapter III, under the section "policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation", advisory services were provided to intergovernmental organizations in the identification of integration projects in line with the strategy worked out for the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for the African region by the second special session of the Commission/second special meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning.

The projects prepared for the African intergovernmental organizations focused on:

(a) Increasing agricultural production and productivity;

(b) Setting up an industrial base using local resources and factors of production; and

(c) Establishing subregional transport infrastructures to facilitate the movement of goods and persons and instituting mechanisms for the gradual removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade.

This focus, which is based on the strategy for economic integration, was debated at length and generally accepted at the second meeting of UNDP/ECA/United Nations specialized agencies/African intergovernmental organizations held in Addis Ababa in March 1988. Of the 12 multisectoral projects that ECA was supposed to prepare for the economic integration and the river and lake basin development organizations, a number were reformulated into sectoral projects at the instance of the concerned organizations. UNDP has since approved the following three of the sectoral projects:

(a) Planning and management of the resources of the Lake Chad basin in the amount of $2.5 million;

(b) The documentation centre of the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) in the amount of $250,000; and

(c) The first phase the KBO tsetse fly control project in the amount of $397,000.

In addition, three multisectoral projects worth nearly $US 10 million with ECA as executing agency were approved by UNDP during the second half of 1989. These are projects of ECCAS, ECOWAS and UDEAC. The steering committees for these projects held their inaugural meetings in September and October 1989, and issued the necessary directives for the projects to start early in 1990.

In addition to preparing and acting as executing agency for the multisectoral projects of African intergovernmental organizations, the secretariat also provided them with advisory services in various sectors, including transport and industry.

Along with the strengthening of existing institutions, ECA continued to assist member States to set up new economic groupings. The proposed establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for North Africa is a case in point.

Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for North Africa

Following the decision by member States of the North African MULPOC to initiate negotiations for the establishment of a PTA among themselves, ECA organized, in 1988, a second meeting of the intergovernmental negotiating team of experts to work out the modalities for establishing the PTA and also produced a study on the possible areas of co-operation among the North African countries.

However, developments in economic co-operation among the countries of the Maghreb prevented the series of negotiating sessions from taking place as scheduled. On 17 February 1989, the four Maghreb countries of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia, together with Mauritania, set up the Maghreb Union (MU) with vast co-operation objectives. Without necessarily ruling out the PTA project, MU does not group all the countries which were supposed to make up the PTA. A mission will be fielded to solicit the views of the States concerned on the implications that the creation of MU may have for the PTA projects. Nevertheless, ECA continued its consideration of the project by undertaking a second study on co-operation among countries in the subregion. That study aims at assisting and encouraging the emergence of the North African subregion as an economic grouping. It uses the Maghreb as a point of departure even if only because of the preparedness for co-operation manifested by the four constituent countries. It spells out the conditions and potential for internalizing development among the four countries with a view to identifying the ultimate need for subregional co-operation and the interest that the other subregional groupings might find in such co-operation.

In spite of this standstill, the secretariat intends to continue the project, should the countries concerned so desire, in accordance with modalities to be mutually agreed upon. The establishment of an economic co-operation entity in North Africa should provide a building block for strengthening co-operation among the various subregions and provide a necessary step towards the creation of the African Economic Community.

Mention should be made, in this regard, of the series of meetings organized since November 1988 at the request of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in order to discuss the founding documents of the Community. As a member of the joint secretariat, which includes ADB and the OAU, of the Permanent Steering Committee responsible for preparing the founding documents prior to their consideration by the OAU Council of Ministers and Assembly of Heads of State and Government, ECA has played an active role in the ongoing discussions and will in particular participate in the drafting of the protocols annexed to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

Interregional technical and economic co-operation

At the meeting of executive secretaries of regional commissions held in Addis Ababa in February 1985, a number of project ideas for promoting interregional ECDC/TCDC were adopted and the responsibility for co-ordinating such activities entrusted to the various regional commissions. ECA was assigned the following projects:

(a) Building materials development for low-cost housing;

(b) Fertilizer and pesticides;

(c) Containerization and multimodal transport;

(d) Role of rural women in production and development;

(e) Employment opportunities for rural youth; and

(f) Promotion of Afro-Arab trade.

In line with the decision adopted by the executive secretaries at their meeting in Baghdad in February 1987, only two projects per regional commission were to be selected for the purpose of securing financing. ECA selected the project on containerization and multimodal transport together with that on fertilizer and pesticides. After comments by representatives of the other regional commissions, these projects were finalized and addressed to UNDP for financing. Unfortunately, no decision in that regard has been communicated to ECA.

At the Africa regional level, one TCDC/ECDC activity deserves mention. This is the programming exercise that Egypt has been executing within the context of TCDC. ECA participated in the meeting held in Cairo from 9 to 13 July 1988 which was attended by 14 sub-Saharan African countries and a good number of non-African countries and organizations of the United Nations system. Of the 450 projects selected by Egypt for technical assistance, 312 have been the subject of agreement between Egypt and the other participating countries. The assistance to be provided or received will be on a cost-sharing basis.

ANNEX

Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in relation to commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add. 1) expressed in number of outputs

Programme subprogramme or unit	Programmed	Imple-mented	Departures from Programmed commitments			Additional output by		Implementation rates %			
	(1)	(2)	Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Legis-lation (6)	Secreta-riat (7)	A	B	C	D
Executive direction and management	208	200	2	3	3	16	2	96	97	97	97
Food and agriculture	56	48	4		4		8	86	93	93	94
Marine affairs	18	3			15			17	17	17	17
Development issues and policies											
SERP (subprogrammes 1, 2, 3)	25	22	1	1	1	4	4	88	92	93	94
ECO (subprogramme 4)	121	90		9	22	17	17	74	74	78	80
PHSD (subprogrammes 5, 6)	27	24			3	1	1	89	89	89	89
PADIS (subprogrammes 7, 8)	314	308	1	4	1	1	7	98	98	98	98
Total development issues	487	444	2	14	27	22	29	91	92	92	92
Environment	12	7			5	13		58	58	80	80
Human settlements	9	9				1	2	100	100	100	100
Industrial development	48	43	4	1			10	90	98	98	98
International trade and development finance	48	41		1	6	16	30	85	85	89	93
Natural resources	36	24		1	1	5		92	92	94	94
Energy and development	16	10	6			5		63	100	100	100
Population	22	18	3		1			82	85	95	95
Public administration and finance	15	14	1					93	100	100	100
Science and technology	15	14			1			93	93	93	93
Social development											
URD (subprogramme 1)	8	8						100	100	100	100
SPPRU (subprogramme 2)	6	4		2		1		67	67	67	67

Analysis of actual programme performance at the output level in relation to commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 (A/42/6 and Add. 1) expressed in number of outputs (Cont'd)

Programme subprogramme or unit	Programmed (1)	Imple-mented (2)	Departures from Programmed commitments: Refor-mulated (3)	Post-poned (4)	Termi-nated (5)	Additional output by: Legis-lation (6)	Secreta-riat (7)	Implementation rates %: A	B	C	D
SDS (subprogramme 2)	5	5				1		100	100	100	100
ATRCW (subprogramme 3)	22	18	1	3		1	3	82	86	87	88
Total social development	41	35	1	5		3	3	85	88	89	89
Statistics	114[aa]	90		15	9a/	1	1	79	79	79	79
Transport, communications and tourism	45	37	5	1	2	16	5	82	82	82	82
Management of technical co-operation activities	3	3						100	100	100	100
Total secretariat	1183	1040	28	41	74	97	90	88	90	91	92

[aa] Excludes 12 outputs previously terminated and reported to the ECA Conference of Ministers

DEPARTURES FROM PROGRAMMED COMMITMENTS AND ADDITIONAL OUTPUTS ADDED AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE SECRETARIAT

This part of the annex lists the outputs which were reformulated, postponed, terminated or added at the initiative of the secretariat and the reasons for such departures. Additional outputs were implemented in response to requests from member States, their intergovernmental organizations or other users within the framework of the objectives set in the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (extended to 1991).

Programme: Executive direction and management in Africa

(a) Postponed (2)

3.1 (v) Bulletin of ECA-sponsored institutions

One of the two bulletins was postponed because there had been no significant change in the status of ECA-sponsored institutions to warrant another issue of the bulletin during 1988, and the second because of staff vacancies during 1989.

(b) Additional output added at the initiative of the secretariat (1)

One additional press conference was organized in Addis Ababa in June 1989 at the initiative of the secretariat for the Secretary to the ninth United Nations Conference on Crime Prevention.

Programme: Food and agriculture in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated (4)

2.5 (ii)[+] Reports to the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC on increased production of strategic food commodities (two outputs)

The outputs for 1988 and 1989 have been merged into one output while the output citation remains the same. The merging of the outputs was necessary in order to avoid producing two documents for the same MULPOC in a space of two consecutive years.

3.4 (ii)[+] Reports to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka- and Gisenyi-based MULPOCS on the improvement of storage facilities and services

One output has been reformulated into a report entitled "Report to the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on a feasibility study of a project on the transformation of tuber crops in the CEPGL countries" and has been implemented in full. The output was reformulated in order to avoid duplication of a study already prepared in 1988 for the same MULPOC.

(b) Terminated (4)

Three seminars carried over from 1986-1987 were terminated because of extrabudgetary resources (under programme elements 1.1, 2.1 and 2.4).

[+] Highest Priority

2.5 Report to the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC on increased production of strategic food commodities

This output was terminated following preparation of only one consolidated report covering both 1988 and 1989.

(c) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (1)

2.1 Technical publication: Improvement of the management and administration of rural development projects with emphasis on pastoralists (one work-month)

This additional output has been prepared at the initiative of the secretariat in pursuance of the objectives of the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (para. 13.24).

Programme: Marine affairs in Africa

(a) Terminated (15)

Country reports on African technical capabilities for the exploration, exploitation, development and management of resources of the sea (13 reports, 1986).

The 13 reports which were carried over from 1986-1987 were terminated because no regular budget resources were provided for their implementation.

2.1 (i) Substantive servicing of the meeting of the African Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Marine Science and Technology (fourth quarter, 1989).

This output was terminated because of the vacancy.

2.1 (ii) Report to the African Intergovernmental Group on Marine Science and Technology on efforts made by member States since the adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea to develop and utilize marine resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (third quarter, 1986)

The report was terminated for the same reason as output 2.1(i) above.

Programme: Development issues and policies (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 3)

(a) Significantly reformulated (1)

2.4 Technical publication: African domestic money markets and their potential role in development

The output was reformulated by the programme manager to: Report to the interregional workshop on planning financial resources for development on financial repression and its impact on financial development and economic growth in developing Africa.

(b) Postponed to following biennium whether commenced or not (1)

2.3 Technical publication: Mobilization of personal savings in selected African countries (first quarter, 1989)

The output was postponed because of vacancies.

(c) Terminated (1)

2.2 Report to the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on links between fiscal and monetary policies and their impact on the balance of payments

The output was terminated because of vacancies.

(d) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (4)

1.2 Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on the Economic Report on Africa (1988)

1.3 Report to the Joint Conference on Africa and the global modelling system

1.4 Technical paper on ECA's experience in the field of development perspective studies to the second International Meeting on Twenty-first Century Studies, July 1989

1.5 Technical paper on modelling economic development in Africa to project link fall meeting, August 1989

The two outputs were implemented at the initiative of the secretariat to meet requests in the context of the Medium-term Plan (paras. 10.82-10.84).

Economic Co-operation Office (subprogramme 4)

(a) Postponed to following biennium whether commenced or not (9)

4.2 Report to the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on studies on the establishment of a joint air cargo company

Part of these studies have been carried out. The financial study and that on fleet planning will be ready in 1990.

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde-based MULPOC on supply and demand of agricultural and livestock products in the subregion

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde-based MULPOC on a subregional food security programme

Technical publication: CARIS directory

Technical publication: Data base on trade information

These outputs were postponed because of vacancies.

Technical publication: Priority area of economic co-operation among North African countries

The second publication on economic integration in North Africa has been postponed due to the rapid evolution of co-operation arrangements in North Africa which resulted in the creation of the Maghreb Union.

Substantive servicing by the Niamey-based MULPOC of a meeting of potential promoters of multinational ventures

The meeting was postponed because countries did not agree on the proposed dates. It is now planned to hold it in 1990.

(b) Terminated outputs (22)

Substantive servicing of a meeting of intergovernmental consultative committee for the co-ordination and monitoring of economic and technical co-operation in the areas of manpower development and utilization, science and technology for development and promotion of interregional trade between Africa and Latin America

The output is proposed to be terminated because ECA and ECLAC did not develop joint projects of significance to co-operation between Africa and Latin America.

Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on implementation of ECDC/TCDC projects

Since the intergovernmental exercise on ECDC/TCDC in Egypt took place only in July 1988, it was too late to report to the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1988. The report was, therefore, combined with the one scheduled for 1989.

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on a prefeasibility study on the production of objects from plastic

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on the establishment of a joint company for navigation on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika

These outputs were terminated because of lack of expertise and extrabudgetary consultancy funds.

Substantive servicing of the meetings of the officials and ministers of the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC)

Member States decided to postpone the 1988 meetings and hold them in January 1989; as a result the 1989 meetings were cancelled.

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde-based MULPOC on a study on the competitiveness of local industrial and agro-industrial products

The output was reformulated and implemented in 1987; it should not have appeared in the 1988-1989 work programme.

Publication of a Bulletin of West African IGOs

The output was terminated due to lack of extrabudgetary resources.

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on economic sanctions against South Africa

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on economic development for post-apartheid South Africa

These two outputs were proposed for termination because they should be part of a major programme to be launched by the United Nations.

Substantive servicing of the annual meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1988)

Substantive servicing of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC

Substantive servicing of the annual meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC

Substantive servicing of the annual meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Yaounde-based MULPOC

These outputs were proposed for termination because ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 611 (XXII) of April 1987 changed the periodicity of MULPOC meetings to every two years.

Substantive servicing of two meetings of Officials and Chief Executives of West African Intergovernmental Organizations

These meetings were held jointly with those of the Niamey-based MULPOC policy organs because of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 611 (XXII). These meetings are proposed for termination.

Substantive servicing of four meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on the possibility of establishing a preferential trade area in North Africa

Substantive servicing of a meeting of plenipotentiaries to consider the basic draft treaty for the establishment of a PTA in North Africa

Substantive servicing of a meeting of plenipotentiaries to adopt the final text of the treaty on the establishment of a PTA in North Africa

These meetings were proposed for termination because member States of the Maghreb Union decided to strengthen the Union before taking any initiative for the establishment of a PTA.

(d) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (17)

Substantive servicing by the Niamey MULPOC of meetings of sectoral committees of the Association of West African Intergovernmental Organizations: (i) Committee on

Agriculture; (ii) Committee on Transport; (iii) Committee on Energy; (iv) Committee on Training and Information

Report to the first session of the Follow-up Committee of the Gisenyi MULPOC on the establishment of a specialized cell on research and documentation on women within CEPGL

Substantive servicing of the meeting of the Ad hoc Committee of the Association of West African Intergovernmental Organizations on mobilization of resources

Report to the Association of West African Intergovernmental Organizations on policy proposals for financing the functioning of the Association and work programmes of its sectoral committees

Follow-up report on the study on rationalization of integration efforts in West Africa

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC on the other forms of assistance to West African intergovernmental organizations

Report to the Ministers of the Southern Africa Labour Commission on a draft proposal of the constitution of the SALC

Report on locust danger in North Africa

Report to the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs on rationalization of intergovernmental organizations for the purpose of regional co-operation

Technical publication: Rationalization of intergovernmental organizations for the purpose of regional co-operation

Technical publication: Regional groupings

Progress report on strengthening of co-operation and integration in priority sectors in the region and international support thereof

Technical publication: Economic integration in Africa: Expectations, results, problems and prospects

Manpower and employment planning policies (subprogramme 6)

(a) Terminated (3)

6.2[++] Technical publication: Strategies and measures for strengthening human resources data and information systems management in Africa (second quarter, 1988)

[++] Lowest priority

Technical publication: Problems and constraints of manpower and employment data collection and processing (fourth quarter, 1988; fourth quarter, 1989)

These three outputs have been terminated because of a staff vacancy.

(b) Additional output added at the initiative of the secretariat (1)

5.6 Technical publication: Training Information Notice

The additional output was added in pursuance of the Medium-term Plan (paras. 10.99-10.102).

PADIS (subprogrammes 7 and 8)

(a) Significantly reformulated (1)

7.2 (i)(c) Technical publication: Ongoing development projects in Africa was reformulated to ongoing development research projects as a result of a consultative meeting held in 1988

(b) Postponed to following biennium whether commenced or not (4)

Technical publication: Guidelines in marketing of information products

Technical publication: Directory of development institutions in Africa

Technical publication: Ongoing development projects in Africa

Technical publication: PADIS Newsletter

These outputs were postponed because of staff vacancies.

(c) Additional outputs required by legislation (1)

Public information: Exhibition on women and development

Programme: Environment in Africa

(a) Terminated (5)

1.3 (i)(b) Environmental assessment and management relating to the impact of the development and utilization of natural resources

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the effects of pollution and water disposal from the copper mines on human settlements in the Copperbelt area

Reports to the Councils of Ministers of the Niamey- and Lusaka-based MULPOCs on measures to integrate environmental health and discuss problems relating to drought and desertification

Report to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the environmental problems related to the development and management of underground water for agricultural use in the countries of the Kalahari desert region

Technical publication: Environmental problems of underground water resources development in drought-prone countries of Africa, for agriculturalist and environmental managers

The five outputs which were carried over from 1986-1987 were terminated because of staff vacancies.

Programme: Industrial development in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated (4)

1.1 Technical publication: Investment Africa bulletin for industrial development policy-makers and businessmen (one issue each, 1987 and 1988)

This output which is a carry over from the previous biennium was reformulated into "Focus on African Industry" and delivered.

1.1 (v) Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the practical experiences of the Latin American and Asian regions on modality of negotiation and implementation of the establishment of multinational (chemical, metal, engineering and other industrial) enterprises and the prospects for industrial co-operation between the regions was reformulated into "modalities for negotiations and establishment of multinational enterprises in the PTA subregion" because of difficulties of collecting data from the ESCAP and ECLAC subregions.

(b) Postponed (1)

1.1 (iii)(a) Technical publication: Investment Africa bulletin for industrial development policy-makers and businessmen (third quarter, 1989)

This output is postponed to the second quarter of 1990 because of the bottle-neck in the printing unit.

(c) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (10)

1.1 Report to an intergovernmental group of experts on consultation for promotion of multinational industrial projects and substantive servicing of the meeting

1.2 Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on measures to strengthen the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM)

2.1 Report on possibilities for development of fertilizer industry in the CEPGL subregion

2.3 Technical publication: Present status and perspectives for the production of flat steel products in Africa

2.4 (iii) Report to the first meeting of the Group of 77's Action Committee on Raw Materials on processing of African raw materials

3.1 Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the programme approach of programming selected agro-food industrial systems (AFIS) in Africa

4.2 (i) Regional workshop on the preparation of portfolios of project profiles on small-scale industrial projects for entrepreneurs.

Following the reaction of end-users to the first technical publication on portfolios of project profiles on small-scale industrial projects for entrepreneurs, it was felt necessary to organize a regional workshop on the preparation of portfolios of project profiles using the second technical publication as a basis for discussion.

4.2 (ii) Report to the fifth international workshop on the planning and management of small-scale rural and cottage industries and the role of ECA in the development of small-scale industries

Due to the importance of the international workshop on the planning and management of small-scale rural and cottage industries, ECA has reacted positively to the invitation of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO), organizer of the workshop, by preparing and presenting to the meeting a report on the role of ECA in the development of small-scale industries in Africa with issues for consideration.

Report on the development of entrepreneurial capacities for small-scale industries in Africa

These outputs were implemented at the initiative of the secretariat to meet requests in the context of the Medium-term Plan (paras. 15.84-15.103).

Programme: Trade and development finance in Africa

(a) Postponed (1)

4.4 (ii) Substantive servicing of the fourth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance on the impact of major development in international monetary and financial relations on the African economy (fourth quarter, 1989)

This output was postponed to the next biennium since the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance was held in Blantyre in 1989, making it difficult to service the fourth meeting of the Conference in the same year.

(b) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (30)

The following additional outputs were implemented in response to various requests from member States and their intergovernmental organizations and also in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD). Issues relating to the external debt crisis received particular attention.

1.2	Reports on system of domestic trade structures and mechanisms for the establishment of more rational distribution channels and domestic financial markets (five reports)
2.3	Technical publication: Directory of chambers of commerce, industry, agriculture and mines
2.3	Consultation and negotiation of the headquarters agreement of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce
2.3	Advisory services to the All-Africa Trade Fair Committee and the host government for the organization of the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair
2.3	Seminar on intra-African trade and regional co-operation
2.3	Issue paper to a regional workshop on mechanisms on integration of women in trade and commerce
2.3	Technical support to the second symposium on State trading organizations
2.3	Technical support to the third meeting of the United Nations Secretary-General's Expert Group on African Commodity Problems
3.3 (i)	Report to the seminar on Zimbabwe trade and economic prospects
3.3 (ii)	Report to the seminar on a successor arrangement to the Lome III Convention
3.3 (iii)	Issues of major importance to African countries to be considered in the negotiations for a successor agreement to the Lome III Convention
3.4 (i) (a)	Issue paper on structural impediments to the development of the commodities sector in Africa and means of overcoming them
3.4 (i) (b)	Issue paper on the impact of domestic policies on the production and trade of commodities in the African region with special reference to Egypt, Ethiopia, Zaire and Zimbabwe
3.4 (ii)	Technical support to the first meeting of the African Committee on Raw Materials of the Group of 77
3.4 (iii)	Study on creating an enabling environment for intra-African trade expansion within the framework of South-South co-operation
4.2 (i)	Report on analysis of Africa's external debt by country
4.4 (i)	Report to the extraordinary meeting of Governors of African Central Banks on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund
4.4 (ii)	Servicing of the first meeting of the Contact Group of the OAU Current Chairman on Africa's external indebtedness

4.4 (iii) Report to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on Africa's debt problems: Measurement, management and development implications

4.4 (iv) Reports to the meetings of the Working Party of African Governors in the IMF and the World Bank on:

- issues for the Joint Statement of African Governors in the IMF and the World Bank (1988)
- issues for the Memorandum to the President of the World Bank (1988)
- issues for the Memorandum to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (1988)
- issues of major concern to Africa (1989)

4.4 (v) Technical support to the working group meeting of Central African countries on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos

4.4 (vi) Report on the feasibility study on the proposed African Monetary Fund

4.4 (vii) Substantive servicing of an expert group meeting on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund

4.4 (i) Report to the working group meeting of Central African countries on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos (ECO 200 MR-70)

The output was implemented at the initiative of the secretariat in connection with General Assembly resolution 35/64 on the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos.

4.4 (ii) The feasibility study on the proposed African Monetary Fund

4.4 (iii) Report of expert group meeting on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund

The secretariat prepared the two documents to intensify efforts for the establishment of an African Monetary Fund within the framework of the UN-PAAERD.

Programme: Natural resources in Africa

(a) Postponed to following biennium whether commenced or not (1)

3.3 Technical publication: First edition of the cartographic inventory atlases (third quarter, 1989)

The output was postponed because of lack of extrabudgetary resources.

(b) Additional outputs added at the initiative of the secretariat (5)

2.1 Substantive servicing of the Ministerial Meeting of the Nile River Basin Development and extraordinary Technical Committee of the HYDROMET survey project

3.2 Three technical working papers to the seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (September 1989):

- report on the implementation of resolutions of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
- Africa's economic recovery programme: inputs from remote sensing into their implementation
- regional machinery for co-ordination of linguistic divisions of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The outputs were implemented in pursuance of the objectives of the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (paras. 17.76-17.79).

Programme: Energy development in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated (6)

1.3 (iii) Award of three scholarships annually to African researchers, engineers and technicians in the field of conventional and renewable sources of energy

This output was programmed on the assumption that the funds from bilateral sources would be available for its implementation. Instead of awarding six scholarships, a training seminar on energy planning was organized for 29 participants from African countries.

Programme: Population in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated but implemented in full (3)

1.4 (i)(a) Report to the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers on population dynamics in ECA member States

This output was reformulated into a report on population dynamics in the context of socio-economic development planning.

1.4 (i)(b) Population projections for ECA member States

The report was reformulated into a report on population projections and national development planning in African countries.

1.4 (i)(c) Population redistribution in ECA member States

This report was reformulated into a report on evaluation of population distribution and redistribution policies in African countries.

These three outputs were reformulated by the programme manager after a review of the agenda of the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers with a view to having more focused papers.

(b) Terminated (1)

2.9 (ii) Technical publication: International migration flows in African countries (third quarter, 1987)

This output was terminated during the 1986-1987 biennium by legislative authority (E/ECA/CM.12/36).

Programme: Public administration and finance in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated (1)

1.2 Technical publication: Problems of public personnel management and performance in Africa

The output was reformulated to: Problems of public personnel management, a case study of Zambia. The output was reformulated because of inadequate professional staff due to vacancies.

Programme: Science and technology

(a) Terminated (1)

1.2 Substantive servicing of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development

The meeting, which was carried over from 1986-1987, was terminated in pursuance of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 618 (XXII) Part II (d) regarding the periodicity of meetings.

Programme: Social development in Africa

(a) Postponed to next biennium whether commenced or not (5)

2.1 Substantive servicing of (a) the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Group in preparation for the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (02-01-0101)(first quarter, 1989) and (b) the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (02-01-0102)(first quarter, 1989)

The two outputs were postponed because, in their place, the secretariat serviced the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and its intergovernmental expert group meeting in 1989.

3.1 (ii) Technical publication: Guidelines for incorporation of women concerns in national development plans

3.2 (i) Technical publication: Access of rural women to appropriate technology

3.4 (ii)(a) Technical publication: Update

The three technical publications were postponed because of typing delays and will be finalized in January 1990.

Programme: Statistics in Africa

(a) Postponed (5)

2.1 (iii)(a) Computer print-outs on National Accounts (1980-1988)

2.1 (iii)(b) Computer print-outs on sectoral deflators (1980-1988)

These outputs were postponed because of staff vacancy.

2.3 (ii) Technical publications: Foreign Trade Statistics in Africa, Series A (fourth quarters, 1988 and 1989) and Series C (fourth quarters, 1988 and 1989)

These four outputs have been delayed in printing. The expected date of delivery is first half, 1990.

2.4 Reports to the working group on improvement of data on small-scale and household industries on:

- conceptual framework for the development of data on small-scale and household industries
- organization and conduct of surveys on small-scale and household industries
- substantive servicing of a working group on improvement of data on small-scale and household industries

These outputs were postponed because the extrabudgetary resources expected for them did not materialize.

2.5 Technical publication: African Statistical Yearbook (fourth quarters, 1988 and 1989)

Technical publication: African Social and Economic Indicators (fourth quarters, 1988 and 1989)

Technical publication: Statistical and Information Bulletin for Africa (third quarter, 1988)

These outputs were postponed because of the vacancy situation.

3.3 Report on inventory of software packages available for statistical data processing in Africa (second quarter, 1989)

This output was postponed to the next biennium due to lack of information from ECA member States.

(b) Terminated (9)

1.2	Survey of member States' requirements for developing statistical data bases
1.3 (i)	Report to the Joint Conference on the statistical training programme for Africa (first quarter, 1988)
2.1 (iv)	Comparative analysis of trends in growth and importance of the public sector expenditure (carried over from the biennium 1986-1987).
2.1 (a)	Report to the Intergovernmental Working Group on the use of census, survey and administrative data in national accounts
2.3 (iii)(a)	Technical publication on ECOWAS' system of international trade statistics
2.5 (d)	Technical publication: Road transport statistics for government statisticians and planners
2.5 (e)	Review of statistics on youth and women in agriculture and distribution
3.2	Technical publication: Methods and problems of data processing in the 1990 round of population and housing censuses

These outputs were terminated due to the vacancy situation.

3.3	Substantive servicing of the intergovernmental working group on processing of census, civil registration and sample survey data (third quarter, 1989)

This output was terminated because the extrabudgetary resources expected for the working group could not be secured.

Programme: Transport, communications and tourism in Africa

(a) Significantly reformulated (5)

2.8 (b)	Identification of existing industrial establishments and workshops in Africa with potential to grow into major national or multinational centres for manufacture and repair of port equipment

This output was significantly reformulated to a "Technical publication: Mechanization and automatization of cargo-handling operations in sea ports" because of inadequate data, and implemented in full.

3.9	Technical publication: Guidelines for design and implementation of manpower development policies and programmes, taking into account increased participation of women
4.4	Technical publication: Review of existing policies, plans and projects in Africa designed to promote the manufacture and maintenance of equipment, or parts thereof, for aircraft and airports

5.4 (i)(b) Report to the second meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on the seminars on hotel management and statistics for tourism (fourth quarter, 1989)

This output was reformulated to "Report on development of human resources for tourism" in pursuance of the request of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism regarding development of human resources for tourism.

6.5 Report to the MULPOC Councils of Ministers on the review of existing policies, plans and projects in Africa to promote the manufacture of telecommunications equipment

The five outputs were reformulated to meet the objectives of the Medium-term Plan (paras. 24.55-24.73).

(b) Postponed (1)

3.8 Technical publication: Evaluation and harmonization of railway transport services, practices, regulations and policies in Africa, including guidelines for facilitation of international railway traffic, for senior railway officials

The output has been postponed because of staff vacancy.

(c) Terminated (2)

1.6 Technical publication: Establishment of a regional multinational transport institute

1.8 Technical publication: Criteria for a transport master plan

The first output was terminated because of lack of extrabudgetary resources and the second had become obsolete following completion of negotiations on the road component of the master plan.

5.4 Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on the African tourism Association (October 1989)

Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on Tourism activities of intergovernmental co-operation and integration organizations in Africa

Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on tourism professions: Directory of training facilities

The above outputs were delivered in pursuance of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 640 (XXIII).

6.1 Report to the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the twelfth meeting of the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee (DEC/TRANSCOM/EXP/VII/15, 24 October 1989)

The output was delivered in accordance with the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (A/37/6, paras. 24.69 and 24.70 A as amended in A/41/6) and resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.88/72 on the utilization of the PANAFTEL network.

(d) Additional outputs (5)

5.4 Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on criteria for the selection of the host country for African tourism fairs

Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on proclamation of 1989 as African Year of Tourism

Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on tourism fair organized in African States

Report to the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism on the organization of African tourism fairs

The outputs were delivered in accordance with the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (A/37/6, paras. 24.69 and 24.70 A as amended in A/41/6).

6.2 (ii) Report to the seventh meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the progress in the implementation of the feasibility study of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM).

The output was delivered in accordance with the Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989 (A/37/6, paras. 24.65-24.73 as amended in A/41/6) and resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/85.

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